

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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- ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## PORT AT LOBITO TO OPEN WHOLE OF WEST AFRICA

Railway Being Built to Tap  
Amazingly Rich Mineral  
Region of Katanga

## BRANCH TO CURTAIL BEIRA-ANGOLA ROUTE

Link With Cape-to-Cairo Road  
Expected to Be Completed  
in About Four Years

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—An important seaport on the west coast of Africa is being developed, and within a few years may be the terminus of a railway traversing the Dark Continent from east to west, as well as the place of shipment for the copper that awaits extraction in Central Africa.

For many years past, attempts have been made to develop Lobito Bay. The Great War, however, put an end to the small beginnings that had been made, and when labor, capital and material finally became available, the promoters of the scheme encountered strong opposition from Rhodesia and the South African Government, under the premiership of General Smuts.

On coming into power General Hertzog, the present Premier, took the view, however, that the more Central Africa was opened up, the better it would be for South Africa. He consequently raised no objection to the promoters of the Lobito Bay scheme receiving whatever assistance the British Government was willing to grant.

### Britain Aids

The British Government has now guaranteed, under the Trade Facilities Act (which ironically enough for South Africa is now to be allowed to lease) the interest on £1,500,000 worth of 5 per cent debentures, issued by the African Railway Finance Company. This issue was taken up almost at once, and the company will advance the proceeds to the Benguela Railway Company for the purchase of British plant, machinery, and materials for the completion of the Lobito Bay-Congo Railway.

The moving spirit in the enterprise is Robert Williams, managing director of Tanganyika Concessions and a prominent African pioneer. As long ago as 1902 he obtained leave from the Portuguese Government to construct the line, his concession including a 50-mile strip of territory on each side of it.

Progress was slow. Thirty miles from the coast a desert belt, 20 miles in width, had to be crossed, all the water for the construction being carried by camel. Gradually, however, the line was pushed forward, rising 3000 feet in the first 150 miles. The present railhead at Chingnar is 340 miles inland and 6000 feet high. (On the eastern side of the continent, the Uganda railway rises 5400 feet in the 327 miles between Mombasa and Nairobi.) Beyond Chingnar the earthworks are completed for another 65 miles, and metals have been sent out to enable the railhead to be advanced to Blie (Fort Belmonte) at the end of the finished earthworks.

**500 Miles Road to Be Built**

There will then remain some 800 miles of construction work before the Benguela Railway links up at Kambove with the Cape-to-Cairo Railway. Approximately 400 miles of this construction is in Portuguese and 400 in Belgian territory, and for this section the Belgian authorities and not the Benguela Railway Company are responsible. If all goes well, the link should be complete within about four years.

Rail communication will thus not only be established between Lobito Bay and lines in the Belgian Congo, which will eventually form part of the Cape-to-Cairo system, but a direct link between the Portuguese colonies on the east and west coasts of Africa.

But what is of supreme importance is that that section of the line which is to be built and controlled by the Belgian authorities will open up the immense mineral wealth of the Congo Province, known as the Katanga. Col. Reitz, who was Minister of Lands in the Smiti Government, paid a visit to Portugal and Angora and the Belgian Congo, as recently as last December. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Katanga is full of amazingly rich copper deposits, of which only a fraction are being worked at present, owing to lack of transport. Some of these outcrops, said Colonel Reitz, consist of hills which, to his eye, seemed to be almost pure copper, and he was shown great slabs of ore at Panda, which he was told, contained 90 per cent of copper.

**Deep-Water Harbor**

Lobito Bay itself, is an extraordinary physical phenomenon. It is formed by a sandbank 1 mile and a half long and with a uniform breadth of 200 yards, running straight out to sea and forming a natural breakwater. Inside this sea-arm lies the bay, and while, in other similar cases on the coast of Africa, bays of this nature are almost invariably shallow and silt up, the contrary seems to have been the case in Lobito. Even a few yards from the land the bay is over 200 feet deep, and so steep is the slope of the land that big passenger steamers are able to lie up almost alongside.

Engineers working at the bay believe some providential turn in the Benguela current serves to scoop out the sand inside the bay, with the result that there lies a magnificent natural harbor, almost completely landlocked and with deep water berthing formed by nature itself.

Thus there is every prospect of a



Premier-Designate

ARTHUR MEIGHEN  
Leader of the Canadian Conservative  
Opposition, Who, by the Resignation  
of the Mackenzie King Government,  
May Become Prime Minister.

## MR. MEIGHEN IS SWORN IN AS PREMIER

Conservative Leader Suc-  
ceeds W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Who Resigned Office

OTTAWA, Ont., June 29 (AP)—Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, was sworn in as Prime Minister of Canada at Government House today to succeed the former Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, whose ministry resigned yesterday.

Mr. Meighen said in his report that this hydroelectric development would provide four times the power that can be generated at Muscle Shoals and nearly twice that now produced at Niagara Falls.

### Sale 20,000,000 Tons Coal Annually

The St. Lawrence waterpower development, half of which will be available in the United States, and half in Canada, would displace a total of 20,000,000 tons of coal annually, Mr. Finch declared.

While most of the electric energy will probably be held in New York State until a market could be found

## New York Urged to License World's Biggest Power Plan

America and Canada Equally Interested in  
\$237,000,000 Project on St. Lawrence River

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (Special)—Roy G. Finch, state engineer, has recommended formally to the State Water Power Commission that a 2,400,000 horsepower hydroelectric development on the St. Lawrence River be licensed by the State as soon as possible.

The report was in the form of an engineer's findings on the proposals now before the commission for damming the St. Lawrence River. The frontier corporation, controlled by the Aluminum Company of America, the General Electric Company and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, is one of the applicants. The other is the American Super-Power Corporation, controlled by financial agencies in New York City.

Seven plans of development, calling variously for one dam and two dams across the river and for expenditures ranging from \$207,000,000 to \$237,000,000, are now being considered by the Water Power Corporation.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

for it, large amounts would be available for New England and other accessible places.

The Waterpower Commission has already held several hearings on applications for a license and is understood to be about ready to grant authority to one of the two applicants to go ahead with the proposal, probably the Frontier Corporation.

Mr. Finch's report confined itself

## New White Lights for Motor Vehicles Eliminate Dazzle

Reflector, in Primary Colors,  
Revolves Swiftly, and,  
Presto! Daylight!

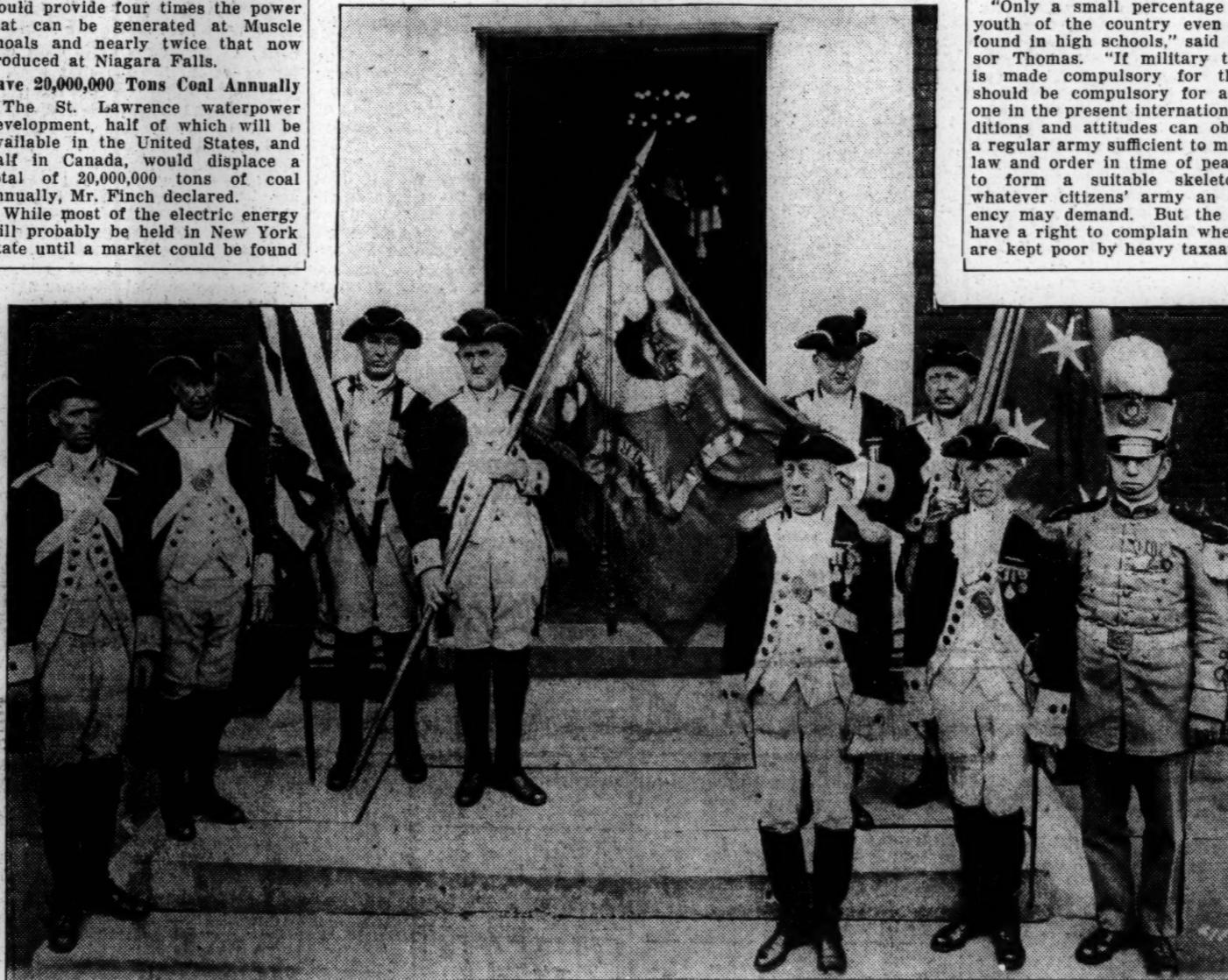
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An entirely new departure in anti-dazzle motor headlights was shown recently in Paris. The parabolic reflector inside the lamp is painted with the primary colors of the spectrum. The bands of color radiate from the center at the back of the electric bulb. The reflector is rotated at high speed by means of a small dynamo fitted in the rear portion of the lamp.

The resulting light is white, and, according to those who attended the test, dazzle is entirely eliminated, no matter whether one stood at a distance or close up, while the illuminating power of the lamps was in no way impaired.

It is claimed that the little dynamo gives no more trouble than that of an electric fan, and will run indefinitely without attention, while the power consumed is very small.

## Flag of the Embattled Farmers



© John D. Cardine

The Emblem in the Center of the Group is the Original Banner Carried by the Bedford Minute Men at the Battle of Lexington. The Uniforms are Those of That Historic Day. Left to Right (Back Row)—Edward P. McLeod, Charles E. Hadley, William F. Atwood, Louis Pfeiffer, Capt. Fred Cook, Sgt. C. H. Cutler. Lower Right Front, Left to Right—Capt. Ezra F. Breed, Commanding the Lexington Minute Men; Lieut. Fred S. Lydiard, and Col. Charles Ford, Commanding the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Who Was Invited by the Minute Men to Stand With Them for the Picture.

## TRAFFIC CLUBS STUDY BOSTON

Springfield and Worcester  
Men View Facilities  
of Port

About 250 traffic men, affiliated with some of the largest and most important industrial establishments in New England, inspected the port facilities of Boston today. They were members of the Traffic Club of Springfield and the Worcester Traffic Association.

Transatlantic steamship terminals, railroad accommodations and water-front industrial developments, were studied by the group, as guests of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The City of Boston steamer Michael J. Perkins, was obtained through co-operation of Mayor Nichols, to expedite the tour of the water front.

The party was taken along the Atlantic Avenue and Charlestown water front. Many of the vessels moored at the various docks stalled the Perkins and traffic men with whistles and bells en route. A stop was made at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to permit the party to board the U. S. Frigate Constitution.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the Naval First District, and his staff formally addressed the visitors, and the Navy Band provided music during the ceremonies. Rear Admiral Andrews addressed the party briefly, welcoming them to the Yard and to Boston.

Continuing, the party proceeded up the Mystic River, viewing the huge industrial projects now under way there and including the new Wiggin Lumber Terminal, the Mystic Iron Works, which is nearly ready to function, and the Ford Building. Returning via East Boston shores, the party saw the terminals used by the Cunard and Leyland Lines, and then visited the airport at Jeffries Point.

In the Lighter Vessel, the American and the World Women's Enterprises Fashions and Activities, Practical Advice for the Writer, the Woman in Business, the Deliverance from Self-Righteousness Radio, Sunset Stories, Sports, Washington Crew Wins, Chess, Canadian Amateur Golf, Features, The Sundial, A Bird Cauerse, In the Lighter Vessel, Women's Enterprises Fashions and Activities, Practical Advice for the Writer, the Woman in Business, the Deliverance from Self-Righteousness Radio, Sunset Stories, Sports, Washington Crew Wins, Chess, Canadian Amateur Golf, Features, The Sundial, A Bird Cauerse, In the Lighter Vessel, Women's Enterprises Fashions and Activities, Practical Advice for the Writer, the Woman in Business, the Deliverance from Self-Righteousness Radio, Sunset Stories, Sports, Washington Crew Wins, Chess, Canadian Amateur Golf, Features, The Sundial, A Bird Cauerse, In the Lighter Vessel, Women's Enterprises Fashions and Activities, Practical Advice for the Writer, the Woman in 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## EDUCATION FOR PEACE FINDS NO PLACE FOR FORCED DRILL

(Continued from Page 1)  
main business for which schools are maintained."

Every teacher a publicity agent for the schools was the aim which Mr. Brooks proposed to inform the public of the work already undertaken. "If we expect to retain the confidence which we have and to increase public interest and understanding, we shall have to realize that the time is upon us when we shall have to give as much attention to parents as we do children," he said. "We should be giving an account of our stewardship every day to the public who pay the bills. We should not depend upon an occasional school survey or upon annual reports which few read who do not have to do so."

### Three Separate Meetings Held

While the delegate assembly was meeting in the Academy of Music, two other general sessions were held at the Garrick Theater and the Forest Theater to accommodate the large number of visitors attending the convention. At one place the teachers heard how necessary it is for the child that the motion picture, the radio and the newspapers shall maintain high standards, and at the other the possibilities in the public library and natural science were discussed in addition to a speech on what the South is doing for its children.

The school teacher has emerged from an Ichabod Crane object of contempt and ridicule to self-respecting professional status, with the regard of the public, William E. McAndrew of Chicago, told last evening's mass meeting.

An appeal for the building of during character was made by Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brooklyn, Mass., president of the association. The growth in judgment and self-control, in respect for law and the rights of others is not an achievement of days or months," she said. "It is a slow growth at best, for humanity is only in its cradle stage of self-government and the constitutional democracy of our land has not learned how to implant respect for the laws even in the hearts of the very men who have made them."

### Debits' Use for World Education

Payment by foreign nations of their war debt to the United States and use of the money for a general fund for the education of the children of the world was advocated by Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times. He recommended that the fund be placed in the hands of an international committee, a majority of the members of which shall come from the United States.

According to plans outlined at one conference here, summer schools no longer are to be pleasant interludes where children concentrate on raffia baskets and raised biscuits, but a recognized part of the regular community scheme of education organized in such a way that children may advance in their grades, learn better behavior and study Americanization projects.

On this basis a permanent "all-year-school" committee has been organized to conduct conferences and round tables at all future meetings of the association. Advocates of the

### Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators... "Funk Overture" to "The Flying Dutchman".... Wagner "Adagio Pathétique".... Godard Fantasia, "Aida".... Verdi Suite from "Carnaval"....

Third Movement from "Schéhérazade".... Rimsky-Korsakoff Muses from "Armid".... Glinka Danse Russe.... Enesco Carillon from "L'Africaine".... Bizet Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube".... Strauss

Exit of the Boiards.... Halvorsen

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by J. Albert Blake, Masonic Relief Commissioner, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, dinner, 6:45.

State meeting of union street car men to vote on acceptance of new wage contract of Boston Elevated Railway, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Public exhibition, Chinese Junk, Amoy, T Wharf, 10 to 10, daily.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Leisure of Pittsburgh, Rotary Club luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Baseball, Washington vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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United States Government than is known by some native Americans.

"The regular school is teaching citizenship to youth," he said, "but there are millions who are not in school who need to learn that citizenship is not a static condition but an active achievement to be striven for. What we realized is that only about one-half of our voters exercise their privilege and assume their responsibility we can see that there is enormous work to be done in this respect. Our whole people need to understand that ours is a government of team play with fixed responsibilities as well as opportunities."

If illiteracy once can be abolished it will never return, asserted Dr. Alderman, asserting that illiterates in the main are children of illiterates.

### Steps Toward Literacy

In pointing to the steps which must be taken to attain national literacy, he said, "more ability to write one's name has but little value. What we need is functional literacy, ability to read and understand what is read. This calls for an educational program to carry on after mere literacy is attained. It means fitting our school machinery for adults as well as children."

In spite of the fact that a war was to make the world safe for democracy, European nations are rapidly setting up dictatorships and democratic government is disappearing, said Mrs. Anna L. Lingelbach, of Philadelphia, before the department of social studies.

A literacy poster campaign by the United States Government is also under consideration, Robert C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn., president of the department of adult education, announced.

### Foreign Groups' Services Told

In spite of their deficiencies foreign language groups are rendering a double education service both to their own members and to the United States. Read Lewis of the Foreign Language Information Service told the adult education department.

Among 16 immigrant groups there are 300 national societies with 20,000 local and branch organizations, said, exclusive of the 14,573 churches conducting foreign language services. Those organizations which prosper and endure, he asserted, are primarily concerned with the economic, social and educational aspects of American affairs, while those which attempt to direct the immigrant's energies and sympathies to his homeland problems have a comparatively temporary existence.

He listed the classes, lectures, cultural study, and courses in painting, paper hanging, machine shop work and electrical laboratories which are conducted by some of these groups.

"The barrier of home economics has been set up in almost every country of the world," said Miss Edna Lord Murphy, Demarest, formerly professor of home economics at Constantinople College for Women, in an address before the dinner session of the American Home Economics Association. She continued, "In each country it takes on the national insignia, and the national characteristics prove both interesting and enlightening to an American."

"In Japan certain phases of home economics are being taught in Doshisha University, Kyoto, also in the Imperial University in Tokyo. In that city also, there is a new and up-to-date apartment house being operated by Japanese women trained at Columbia University. In Koba College both foods and clothing are taught. In one of the most beautiful mountain resorts, Myanoshita, there is a modern, and model, institutional kitchen in a hotel. In China there are several women's colleges with well developed courses in home economics. In India, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow is training young women from many parts of the country."

Meeting Needs of Children

Teachers are meeting the needs of the children through a clearer understanding of the relationship between them, declared Joseph Rosier of Fairmont, W. Va., before the department of classroom teachers.

Asserting that the early conceptions of school discipline were negative and restrictive, he pointed to the child of earlier years who was "chained to his desk" and compelled to "learn from the teacher and from books in which tasks were assigned

The survey of local industries taken about a month ago is nearly completed, and the commission will meet at an early date to consider present industrial conditions as revealed by the survey. Definite results in its quest for new industries are expected by the commission ultimately.

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NEW YORK

## MINERS' FAMILY NEEDS COVERED

Position in Colliery Districts in Britain Not So Bad as Supposed to Be

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, June 29.—The question of the destitution or well-being of the miners' wives and children in the coal fields owing to the stoppage is presented today from two contrary viewpoints.

One is that of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This independent organization publishes the answer it has received to a circular sent to all its inspectors in the colliery areas. This circular asked in each case for a "short report on the conditions affecting children in the mining areas and districts, particularly with regard to the arrangements made either by the education authorities or guardians for the provision of food in case where this is necessary."

It also said: "You will notice that an appeal signed by several clergymen and ministers is being circulated in America, an appeal framed in rather strong terms and likely to give the impression that the people here are not doing what is necessary for the children who are affected by the existing state of affairs."

### No Acute Want

The society leaves the reports to speak for themselves, and these so far as yet received—and they cover most of the districts—show that the conditions are not so bad as had been supposed.

An Ashton-under-Lyne inspector, for example, says: "I can honestly say I have not come across a case where there has been acute want. Otherwise I should have provided food and then put the family in touch with one of the many organizations that are helping the miner, his wife and children in this district."

A Barnsley inspector finds in the West Riding area that the children are well provided for and happy, though many are "not as well shod as heretofore." A Durham inspector notes that clothing and shoes are deteriorating, but the children otherwise are unaffected adversely.

A Monmouthshire inspector notes "some hardship in homes," but says: "No child is unprovided for where there is official knowledge of the case." A Pontypridd inspector says: "There is great destitution throughout the branch, but the arrangements made by us for feeding and granting relief appear satisfactory. The provision of boots and clothing is an increasing difficulty."

### Poor Law Relief

A Wigan inspector calls attention to the desirability of giving poor law relief to boys between 14 and 16 but makes no other specific statement.

Reports from Darley, Bolton, Doncaster, Dudley, Stourbridge, Durham, Gateshead, Gloucester, Leigh, Loughborough, Manchester, Salford, Mansfield, Newcastle, Nuneaton, Stafford, Lichfield, Sunderland and West Glamorgan are generally that children are nowhere worse off and in some cases are actually better looked after than before the stoppage.

On the other hand, Miss Margaret Bondfield, who is a recognized authority upon child welfare, presided last night at a meeting here at which individual miners' wives, chiefly from South Wales, gave heart-rending particulars of individual cases of want they had seen.

The fact would seem to be, therefore, that while the general needs are being met there is a call for additional aid. The Miners' Foundation fund never exceeded £500,000, exclusive of £87,000 raised by the women's committee.

### Men Returning to Work

There are several developments meanwhile in the coal mining im-

passe. Frank B. Varley, financial secretary of Nottingham Miners Association, referring to the failure of trade union endeavors to prevent the miners from returning to work in Blidworth, Ollerton and Mansfield areas, "When you marched to Blidworth it made no difference. Ollerton is at work and it and when the owners post their offer you will find you many more Blidworths and Ollertons."

The Miners Federation executive has reassembled here to consider this situation. The position is that although only small numbers of men returned to work, this movement is expected to increase after the passage of the miners' eight-hour bill, which was last night and which is to be considered next week.

Another development is indicated in a statement by Lord Aberconway, a coal owner, who foresees large-scale amalgamation schemes in Yorkshire, where full advantage is to be taken of the Government bill now before Parliament for facilitating such consolidation.

## REICH SITUATION MORE COMPLICATED

Government's Existence Hangs on Compromise Bill

*By Wireless*

BERLIN, June 29.—The second reading of the compromise bill for the settlement of the ex-rulers' claims takes place in the Reichstag today and the third reading which will determine the fate of the present Reichstag the following Friday. The situation is more complicated than ever. The German Nationals reject the compromise as unacceptable and the Social Democrats announced that in their opinion it is not far-reaching enough. The Bavarian Peoples and the German Peoples parties are much annoyed about the Social Democrats attitude, while the Roman Catholics have once more declared that they insist upon a dissolution of the Reichstag if the bill is rejected.

Even if the Social Democrats yield at the last moment, the question of how the necessary two-thirds majority is obtainable still remains unanswered. At least a dozen German nationalists must stay away during the voting for this purpose, but this party has just telegraphed all its absent members to come to Berlin. In political circles it is hoped that parties are bluffing and that some way out of the present deadlock will be found by Friday.

## POLISH-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP URGED

Foreign Minister Would Create Peaceful Atmosphere

*By Wireless*

BERLIN, June 29.—Poland needs peace in order to work for its reconstruction. Mr. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, told a representative of the Vossische Zeitung, one of the leading Liberal papers here, in an interview which will do much toward destroying the belief entertained in this country that Poland is hostile to Germany. "I shall endeavor to maintain normal, neighborly relations with Germany and create a peaceful atmosphere, enabling both countries to understand and respect one another," Mr. Zaleski continued.

"I regard such a strengthening of German-Polish relations as one of the most important guarantees for the peace of Europe," he added.

"It is the task of all responsible persons in both countries," he said, "to prepare their people for a policy of this kind and oppose everything that might prevent the two nations from being good neighbors."

*Continued from Page 1*

## COURT TO ADVISE ON LABOR ISSUE

The Hague Tribunal to Decide on Powers of International Labor Office

*By Special Cable*

THE HAGUE, June 29.—The World Court convened yesterday to hear the arguments on the question of the competency of the International Labor Office at Geneva to draw up legislation regulating the work done by the employers themselves in contradistinction to the wage earners. The question arose in connection with the discussion of the convention drawn up by the International Labor Office regulating night work in bakeries, and the League of Nations Council was accordingly asked to request the Court to give an advisory opinion on the subject.

The court heard Albert Thomas, representing the International Labor Office; Eugene Borel, representing the International Organization of Industrial Employers, and Dr. Mendels, representing the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The question as officially put by the Council however is of general as well as of special significance, and runs: "Is it within the competence of the International Labor or-

ganization to draw up and propose labor legislation, which in order to protect certain classes of workers also regulates incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself?"

The issue is regarded as of the utmost importance by labor unions throughout Europe, on the grounds that unless the work done by the employers can be regulated, it is impossible to regulate the work done by the wage-earners. Unless, for instance, the small bakers who run their own bakeries single-handed can be prohibited from baking at night, it will be impossible to prevent bakery employers in larger concerns from working at night, also this having been advocated by the International Labor Conferences in 1924 and 1925 as desirable in the interests of hygiene and morality. The employers, on the other hand, protest that the proposal would give large bakeries an advantage, at the expense of small ones, and was an indefensible attack on individual bakers.

The court heard Albert Thomas, representing the International Labor Office; Eugene Borel, representing the International Organization of Industrial Employers, and Dr. Mendels, representing the International Federation of Trade Unions.

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## Great Army Base Proving Trade Builder for Boston

### 221,650-Ton Increase Reported by Terminal Company Operating Under Five-Year Lease

One of America's outstanding military facilities—a heritage of the World War—Boston's great Army Base is today proving itself one of the city's most valuable commercial assets, and in light of new plans just announced, indications are that its spaciousness and equipment for the handling of imports and exports will attract an increasing flow of shipping to this port during the current year.

A basis of sound optimism and assurance that a continued expansion of commerce through the port of Boston is in view are seen in the latest report of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., operators of the Army Base, which reveals an increase of 221,650 tons and 209 vessels for the past two years as compared with the previous two years. The Tidewater company was given the management of the greater part of the base by the United States Shipping Board through a five-year lease.

#### Extending Trade Fields

With the added impetus which the recent New England foreign trade conference gave to the movement to extend the field of foreign markets in a co-ordinated effort to make possible needed industrial expansion, it is expected that the part which the growing commercial service of the Army Base will play will be a large one.

Commenting on the current discussions of the New England shippers and industrial executives looking forward to the building of the Boston port into the forefront of American commercial centers, J. M. Hoffman, general manager of Boston's great terminal enterprise, expressed confidence that continuing gains in commerce can and will be made.

Mr. Hoffman emphasized the fact that the past several months have brought even greater increments in imports through the Army Base terminal than during any similar period last year. He said that it is a virtual certainty that "he sustained activities of the Tidewater company will be reflected in uninterrupted expansion in shipping, and the consequent betterment of New England industrial conditions.

#### Result of Co-operation

Through co-operation between the different factors which form the commercial link, many successful shipping projects are being completed which would not be otherwise possible, it is pointed out, and a determined effort is to be directed toward the improvement of these opportunities. Only recently, according to figures compiled by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 75 carloads of rubber were imported through the port of Boston, destined for western points.

Credit for the opening of the traffic through Boston is laid to the persistent efforts of the Maritime Association, the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., and the railroads serving this district.

So rapid has been the development of the Army Base commercial activities, and so diversified its imports, that few Bostonians today realize the geographical extent and individual variety of the products which it handles. Indeed, a trip about the docks and a view of the unloading of the huge ships any day present a kaleidoscopic cross-section of the world's industrial goods.

#### Commerce of Seven Seas

From South America come hides and skins, wool, casca, cochineal, cocoa, nitrate, packing house products and flax seed. From Asia are brought fiber, hemp and sisal, rubber, firecrackers, silk, rice, tapioca flour, tin, rattan and pig iron. Africa sends palm oil, wool, mahogany, animals, cocoa, cotton and onions. North Europe ships in pig iron, rags, wool, waste paper, steel, cement, potash, wood pulp and leather. The southern part of the same continent is the source of olive oil, cheese, nuts, chalk, clay, fruits, skins, onions and carpets. While from the American west coast come huge cargoes of lumber and canned goods.

Among the numerous commodities whose shipment through Boston has been essentially made possible through the Terminal and the Maritime Association are pig iron, lumber, cement, steel, onions, wood pulp, rubber, and nitrates.

A comparatively new feature which many shippers appreciate has been developed at the pier through the radio. By this means an incoming vessel can make known its exact needs before arrival. Thus, if special unloading equipment is necessary it can be put in readiness in advance, or refrigerator cars obtained for immediate service.

#### Modern Terminal Service

The present operation of the Army Base terminal is being hailed as representative of the improved methods of terminal service, and has been widely commended for the manner in which the project was lifted from a financially losing business to a notably going concern.

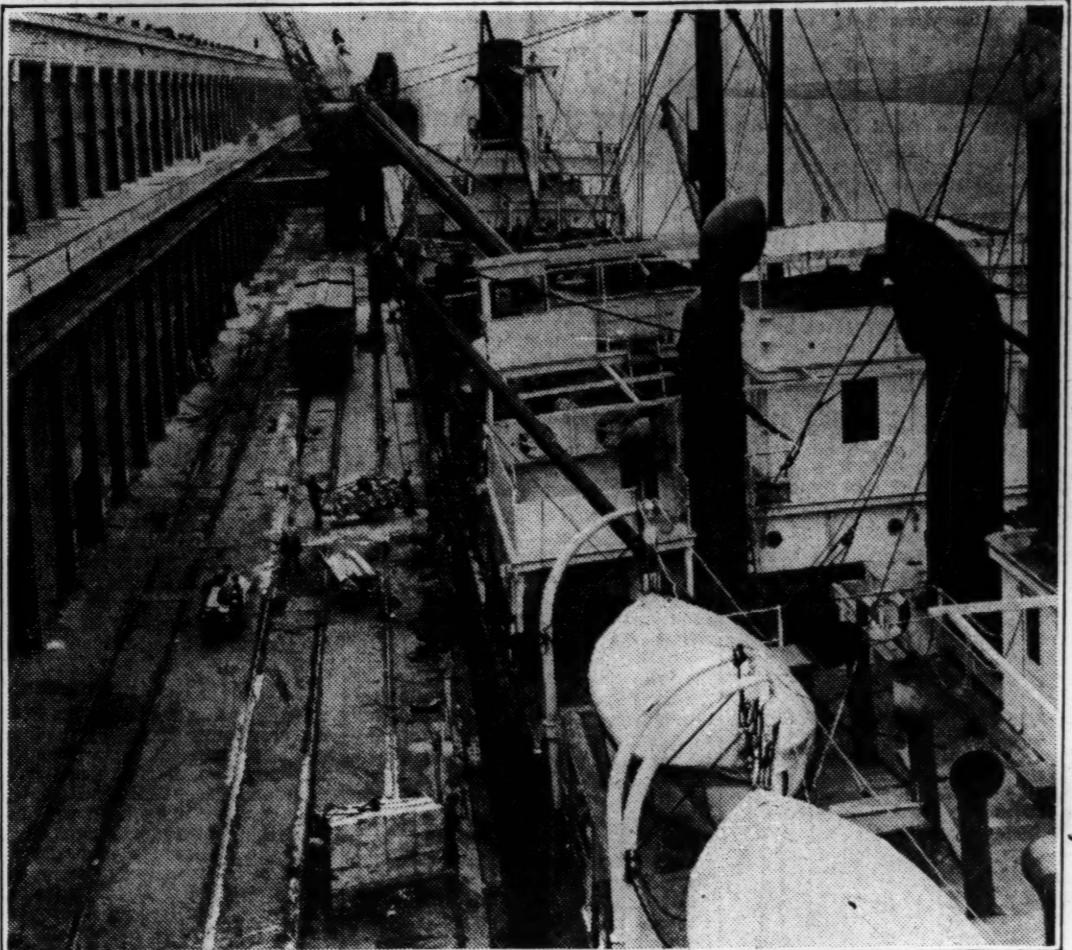
The physical facilities of the Army Base make it one of the country's most commodious docks. Eight or nine large ocean steamers can berth at one time. For particularly heavy cargo four 2½-ton electric travelling cranes are available. Eighteen 1½-ton electric winches are scattered here and there. Five 1-ton electric portable elevators make lifting easy, and besides this there is one 1-ton portable electric crane. Electric tractors with over 200 trailers are ready to hustle material from one place to another.

#### THEATERS

##### B. F. Keith's

Variety in every sense of the word makes up the 11-act bill at B. F. Keith's vaudville house this week. Lobe and Sterling, rapid gurus, opened the show. They would do well to tone down their so-called humorous stuff. William Cavan and Leonard Ruffin, two Negro lads, did some fast stepping. Stan Kavanaugh & Co., Australian juggling humorists, kept up a merry line while performing clever stunts. Bert Hanlon, the Gatling Gun, next appeared in a bit

## Commerce of the Seven Seas Comes to Boston Army Base



Heritage of World War Turned to Peace-Time Agency, Adding Impetus to New England's Rise in World Trade.

### GREAT FIREMEN'S MUSTER PREDICTED

#### Many Entries Received for Salem Event

of nonsense. He was followed by the Jack Donnelly Revue, with Portnoy Brothers and the Kramer Twins. The work of this company won much deserved admiration. Jack "Rabbit" Clifford, the international minstrelologist, accompanied by Tony Arreto, had the audience in an uproar with his county constable impersonation. Dixie Hamilton followed with several catchy songs, and her winning personality made many friends. The Alberta Rasch Girls showed long and intensive training for their various ensembles. The costumes and scenery were lavish. They were ably assisted by Zozo and Kiki, European comedians, whose work was clever and amusing. Old favorites, J. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales, come to Boston again with a new line of chaff and versatile novelties which won for them many rounds of applause. The Smetta Sisters, musicians and gymnasts, conclude the bill.

This arrangement has worked out with marked success and from the beginning, under the management of Mr. Miller, the business at the terminal has shown steady growth. A large volume of new business has been attracted to this port largely by reason of the efficient management of the Army Base under the lease to the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc.

Mr. Miller, by reason of his close business relations with the railroads serving all of the principal North Atlantic ports, has, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce representatives on the board of directors of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, succeeded in bringing about many rate adjustments that have been of very substantial benefit to the business of the port.

Explaining the policies which underlie the lease which the Tidewater company has, Mr. O'Connor gave a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, emphasizing that the control and operation of the Army Base terminal is wholly a question of how the Government feels that it is forced to enter into competition with private business in the use of these extra properties.

"The Tidewater terminals' company," Mr. O'Connor explained, "is restricting the use of the Army Base piers to incoming and outgoing cargoes is not catering to the war business at all. This is under instructions from the Shipping Board, which participates in the profits.

The company is put in charge of operations there, and pays no government tax, making the arrangement a quasi-public institution.

#### Trade Competition Avoided

"Through the consent and with the co-operation of the Warehousemen's Association of Boston, the Army Base piers are used to store fertilizers, lumber, cement, wood pulp, paper, structural steel, pig iron and similar commodities. This business is undertaken only because it is non-competitive. It would appear to be eminently unfair for a corporation, utilizing property belonging to the Government, and in effect subsidized by the remission of taxes, to go into competition with private warehousemen."

Parades taking the Beacon Street route for review by the Governor at the State House must disband close to the State House, or pass into the Tremont Street retail district, it is pointed out by the merchants. The conference today is to seek the co-operation of the Governor in obtaining permission for parades to disband on state property in the rear of the State House, or to arrange for a reviewing point for the Governor, on Arlington Street, or some other near-by point further up town.

Felix Vorenberg, president of Gilchrist's Company and a former president of the Retail Trade Board, headed the delegation conferring with the Governor today, as chairman of the Retail Trade Board's committee on parades. Other members of the committee at the conference were: Charles F. Bacon, president of Chandler & Co.; Irving T. Morse, president of Houghton & Dutton Co., and Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. E. J. Breault, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was present to represent that organization.

#### Evening Features

##### FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 29 EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WXAC, Boston, Mass. (298 Meters)

4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, musical accompaniment to the feature picture, "Say It Again," 5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance," The Smilers, directed by George Everett; 6 p. m.—"Hardy and Bass Post House Collegians," 7 p. m.—"What's Going on Tonight," 7:30 p. m.—Baseball news and weather; 9 p. m.—"Beagle's" Imperial Leonard's orchestra; One-Up Cut-Ups ("Gems of Romance"); the grand tour "Travel Music"; George Olsen's Pennsylvania Roof Orchestra; 10:30 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

4 p. m.—Dinner music; 5:30 p. m.—"Beagle's" Imperial Leonard's orchestra; 6 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Vincent Lopez Stater Orchestra; jointly with WGR-TV; 8 p. m.—"The Eureka"; 9 p. m.—"Twins' 8-Musical Hour"; Moment Musicals; 10:30—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (355 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—State Theater vaudeville; 6:30 p. m.—baseball scores; 7 p. m.—"Eureka" program from WEAF; 8 p. m.—"Concert from the Grand Theater, Pittsburgh."

WXR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Vincent Lopez Stater Orchestra; jointly with WGR-TV; 8 p. m.—"The Eureka"; Moment Musicals; 10:30—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WZB, New York City (445 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—"Beaver Hour"; baseball scores; 6:30 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music; 6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music by Arthur Martell"; 7 p. m.—"The Smilers," directed by George Everett; 8 p. m.—"The Day in Finance," The Smilers, directed by George Everett; 9 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—"Beaver Hour"; baseball scores; 6:30 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WREO, Lansing Mich. (354 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio by the "Serenaders" and Ensemble; Moment Musicals; 8:15 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WXY, Detroit, Mich. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WZB, New York City (445 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—"Beaver Hour"; baseball scores; 6:30 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WYCA, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (411 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

WZB, New York City (445 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—"Beaver Hour"; baseball scores; 6:30 p. m.—"Organ" recital by Arthur Martell.

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WYCA, St. Paul-Minneapolis,

## DEPUTIES BACK BRIAND IN HIS POLICY ON DEBT

**Confidence Voted in Government After Its Declaration on Finances**

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—Aristide Briand's tenth Cabinet went before Parliament today, presented its program and won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The vote came on a demand from the Premier that interpellations on the financial situation be postponed. He made the question one of confidence in the new Government. After a short, sharp debate the Chamber upheld him by the majority of 162.

Parliament will soon be called upon to take the responsibility either of ratifying or rejecting the Washington debt funding agreement, says the declaration of policy of the new Briand cabinet, which was read before both houses. The government declares that settlement of the inter-allied debts is one of the factors upon which the proposed stabilization of the franc depends.

The text of that part of the declaration referring to the debt agreement reads:

"The Government knows that in order practically to accomplish stabilization of the franc, international aid will not be useless. But in no case will it consent to the slightest infringement upon the full sovereignty of the country."

### Aid to Stabilization

"It does not overlook that settlement of the inter-allied debts is one of the helps necessary to a sound, reasonable stabilization. Consequently, the urgent duty of the Government is to put Parliament in a position to decide this great question. It is already before both houses, and they will very soon have to take their responsibilities positively."

"Meanwhile, the Government proposes to pursue the necessary negotiations with the greatest energy in order that in the shortest possible time, the whole problem may come before you (the Parliament) and that when the moment arrives you will not have to ratify an agreement with one of the creditors without knowing the obligation that will weigh upon the treasury as a result of the accord with the other creditor. (The two creditors referred to are the United States and Great Britain.)"

"A great country owes it to itself to look far ahead when it signs such solemn engagements, because it is anxious to be punctual in their execution. The interest of the creditors is thus served by the scruples of the debtor."

"Ratification of all our foreign debts cannot be separated from the certainty acquired by the Government that it has the indispensable means of establishing a currency capable of resisting efforts to pay those debts without foundering."

### End to Politics

Another high spot in the declaration is the assertion that all politics must be laid aside for the present and all interests centered upon the solution of the financial problem.

Conditions for placing the public finance upon a sound basis are favorable, the new Cabinet believes, pointing out that the war in Morocco has ended, the military situation in Syria is encouraging and the budget is balanced. Nevertheless, severe economy is necessary and will be practiced in all the departments of the Government.

"An essential feature of the program," it continues, "is the stabilization of our money, but in accomplishing this end the Government decides it will not propose in any case or in any manner the slightest default of any of the debts of state, which it holds to be sacred."

The declaration outlined a policy of revision of taxes, including a general income tax and the tax on stocks and bonds to be compensated for by increases in other taxes and more rigorous collections.

### Value of Paper Franc

All idea of restoring the gold value of the paper franc is rejected. The immense loss of riches through the war, the declaration says, can find a counterpart only in an accepted reduction in purchasing power of the paper franc.

"The entire question," it continues, "is to halt the continued decline of the franc, to give it a reasonable convertible value and to re-establish

it on the basis of a new parity that will be certain and secure.

"We must not withhold from the country the fact that its present prosperity is partly a dangerous mirage. In order to become a durable reality, it must be founded on increased production and reduced consumption."

The declaration concludes: "The government will not betray the hope of the nation, neither will Parliament. The life of the nation is at stake. The hour has passed for clashes of doctrine; the time is no longer for talk. It is necessary to act, and to act quickly. The government will ask the Parliament to give it the means and the power to do so."

### DOCK SQUARE PLAN WILL AID TRAFFIC

#### Rail Switches and Tracks to Be Removed

Street railway switches and tracks, no longer in use, are to be removed from the junction of Washington and Franklin Streets, at the point where Brattle Street joins Washington and Dock Square, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following a conference with J. H. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, for the city. The city plans to repave the streets, after removal of the tracks, with granite blocks, covered with concrete.

Street cars have not been used on the main streets for some time, and many sections of the tracks have been torn up. At the two points mentioned, however, the switches and a short stretch of straight track remain, and is sufficiently above the surface of the street to cause annoyance to pedestrians, horse-drawn vehicles and even motor traffic, according to the Retail Trade Board.

Officials of the Boston Elevated Railway are willing to co-operate in the work, it is understood, and Mr. Sullivan agreed to permit the removal of the tracks, work to begin shortly.

### MILK PRODUCTION COST IS LOWERED

#### Agricultural College Experiments With "Roughage"

AMHERST, Mass., June 28 (AP)—Results of a three months' feeding demonstration on the farm of the Massachusetts Agricultural College indicate that New England farmers can reduce their milk production costs by giving their cows less grain and more "roughage." In the experiment the amount of grain in the ration was gradually reduced and the hay and silage increased.

"Where efficient methods are utilized," say the investigators, "a pound of digestible nutrients can be produced on the farm in the form of roughage more cheaply than it can be purchased in a grain bag. Some grain in the average cow's ration can be replaced by feeding more roughage without decreasing production."

The cows used in the experiment gained in weight. The amount of milk produced for each pound of grain fed increased in the three months from 3.07 pounds to 4.17 pounds.

### CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL SALARY SCALE VOTED

Deciding against the recommendation of Cambridge school teachers that the salary ratio of men and women teachers be maintained, the Cambridge School Committee, meeting yesterday, voted larger salary increases to its men teachers than to its women teachers.

The total increases amount to approximately \$75,000. Of this sum one-third, or \$25,000, is divided among 80 men while the remaining two-thirds, or \$50,000, is divided among 500 women teachers. Added to the previous differences the new arrangements, it is said, gives men teachers in high schools \$746 more than women teachers doing the same work.

### MILTON BONFIRE VETOED

Milton will have no bonfire in connection with its Fourth of July celebration, Timothy C. Murphy, deputy state fire marshal, announced last night, after viewing the proposed site of the fire. A hearing was held in the State House yesterday on the matter, and citizens objected to the conflagration which the local post of the American Legion had planned.

## Music Appreciation at Pops Increased Since Prohibition

**Greater Attendance and Attentiveness and Less Desire for Jazz Reported by Agide Jacchia, Conductor of 41-Year-Old Boston Orchestra**

Attendance and appreciation has increased at the Pops concerts since prohibition, and the popular desire for music has not expressed in jazz, according to Agide Jacchia, conductor of the Symphony Pops Concerts, who through a long period of observation is able to make comparative observations.

Before the enactment of the dry law, he says, it was noticeable that many people came to the Pops to have a place to drink and paid but passing notice of the music; now, he adds, they come to hear the music and the appreciation and understanding is much more apparent. Furthermore, attendance has increased and with it the quiet and attentiveness of the listeners.

In the last year or two, Mr. Jacchia says, the chattering and loud talk in the audience has been disappearing. He recalls one occasion, however, before prohibition, when a concert had been abandoned because of the boisterousness of the audience, although he does not attribute it solely to liquor, because, he said, "liquor never flowed freely at the Pops concerts, even in the most abandoned pre-Prohibition days."

And with the coming of prohibition Mr. Jacchia also sees the passing of jazz, at least in the estimation

of the Pops audiences. There is a greater response to the old popular numbers like the "Blue Danube" and "Ave Maria" and others so well known to Boston music lovers.

On occasion Mr. Jacchia has inserted jazz numbers in his programs, more as a test of his audiences' response.

He finds that they do not react with the same measure of enthusiasm.

Loss to Literary Values

"The author who writes a story of such quality as to make it a dangerous competitor for a great national prize must surely be writing the thing that is in him and if he is diverted by a desire to cater to the whims of judges he will undoubtedly injure all the literary value of the thing he writes. I think it is a matter for grave concern that a gigantic prize offer should stimulate another bigger one among competing editors and publishers until the legitimate writers of the manuscript market is confused and upset."

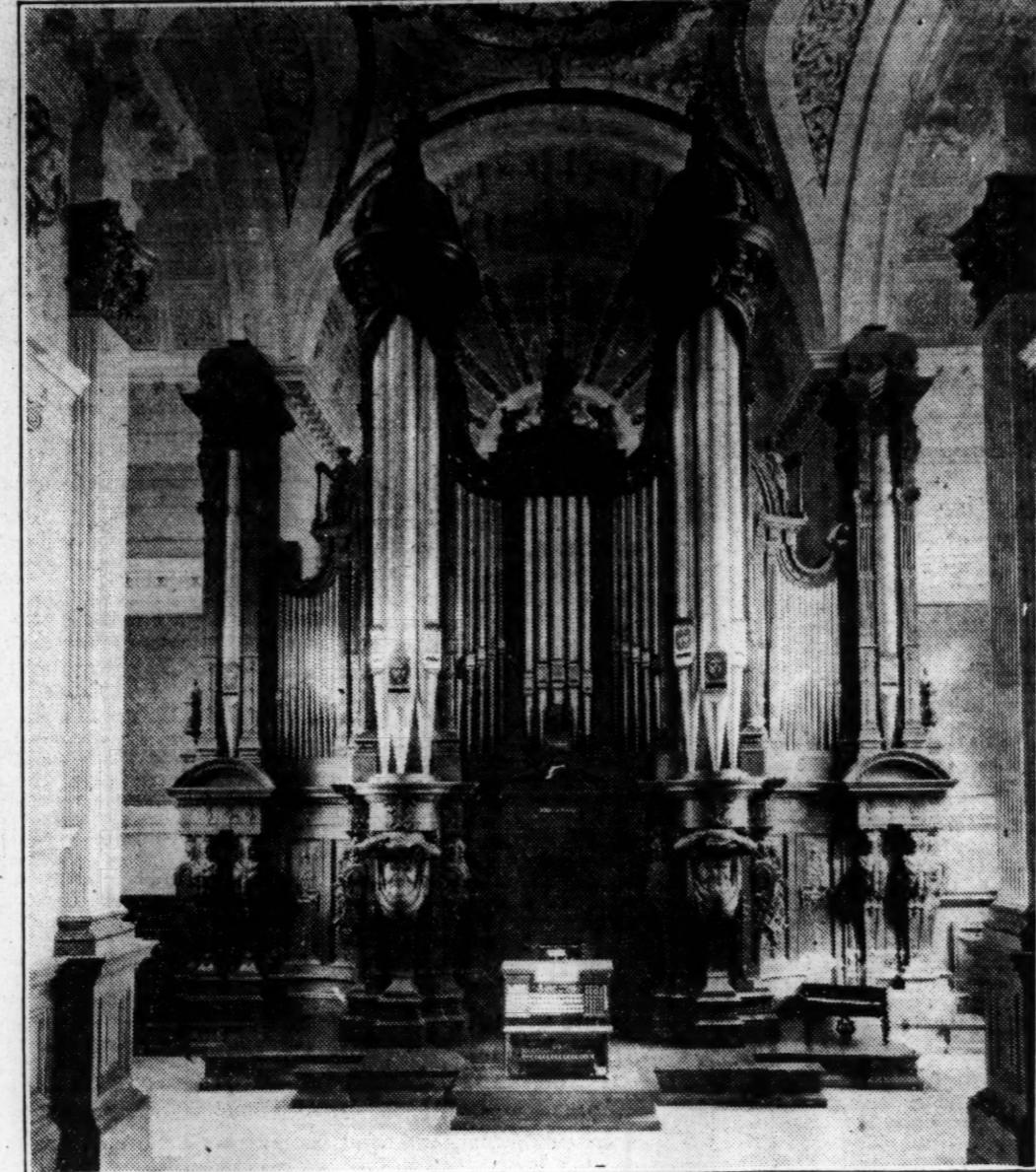
He likens the prize contest to the itinerant carnival which "can take several thousand dollars in one night out of a community whose retail stores do not show that cash turnover in a week."

"This," he continues, "is not good for the business of the local merchants. An injury to them eventually reacts upon the economic life of the whole community. In the second place, a lot of people have gained a false sense of values. Someone on a ten cent chance has won an umbrella that would cost him one dollar in the local stores. It does not occur to him that the carnival people make \$20 to \$30 out of that umbrella."

Economically Unsound

"A lot of prize offers in the literary market are economically harmful in just this same way. Not long ago one often read of prize contests which promised to the winner a sum of money far smaller than any manuscript of winning quality was likely to earn in the ordinary routine of publication. Moreover, the condi-

## Music Lovers Are Once More to Hear Its Beautiful Tones



The Old Boston Music Hall Organ as It Now Appears in Serio Hall on the Edward F. Seares Estate at Methuen, Mass.

### OLD BOSTON MUSIC HALL ORGAN TO BE HEARD AGAIN IN METHUEN

(Continued from Page 1)

gan was completed and set up in the factory at Ludwigsburg, and the commission from Boston then journeyed across the water to approve the finished instrument. The deed of acceptance was signed Aug. 16, 1862. Following the acceptance of the organ it was taken apart and packed and shipped to America.

#### Seven Months to Install

It took seven months' intensive work to install the organ, and the opening recital was on Oct. 31, 1863, the audience consisting of members of the board from Music Hall, the stockholders, private subscribers and a few important invited guests. The first concert was given by George W. Morgan of the Grace Church, New York. The public inauguration was held on Nov. 2, 1863. Miss Charlotte

Cushman recited the dedicatory ode. Mr. Walcker then played a few strains on the organ, and a splendid program by brilliant musicians followed.

The organ was heard for the next 20 years at frequent intervals in famous concerts. The final demand for more elaborate arrangements and facilities for the Boston Symphony Orchestra caused the organ to be put up for sale, despite earnest protests against such a proposition. The organ was sold to W. O. Grover for \$5000.

It was stored in the New England Conservatory of Music for a time. Later the organ, with other parts of the Grover estate, was sold at auction. Edward F. Seares bought the instrument and built the hall for it in Methuen. Considerable money has been expended to keep it in repair.

### Burges Johnson Says Short Story Contests Upset Literary Market

#### He Likens Prize Offers to Itinerant Carnival Which Takes Much Money From a Community in a Single Night—False Sense of Values Shown

By the Associated Press.

The opinion that "every properly conducted prize contests in the literary market upset steady business and that in the long run must be bad for everybody" is expressed by Burges Johnson, professor of English and director of publications at Vassar College. Mr. Johnson, who has had a long experience as author, editor and publisher, sets forth his views in an editorial article written for the July number of the Writer, published in Cambridge, Mass.

He does not wholly agree, however, with the attitude of Sinclair Lewis, who recently refused prize contests. "Mr. Lewis," says Professor Johnson, "introduced into this discussion of literary prizes a social or ethical issue, charging that the specifications or the mental attitude of judges might tend to restrain the spiritual freedom of contest writers. I confess that I cannot find much cause for concern on that ground.

Loss to Literary Values

"The author who writes a story of such quality as to make it a dangerous competitor for a great national prize must surely be writing the thing that is in him and if he is diverted by a desire to cater to the whims of judges he will undoubtedly injure all the literary value of the thing he writes. I think it is a matter for grave concern that a gigantic prize offer should stimulate another bigger one among competing editors and publishers until the legitimate writers of the manuscript market is confused and upset."

He likens the prize contest to the itinerant carnival which "can take several thousand dollars in one night out of a community whose retail stores do not show that cash turnover in a week."

"This," he continues, "is not good for the business of the local merchants. An injury to them eventually reacts upon the economic life of the whole community. In the second place, a lot of people have gained a false sense of values. Someone on a ten cent chance has won an umbrella that would cost him one dollar in the local stores. It does not occur to him that the carnival people make \$20 to \$30 out of that umbrella."

Economically Unsound

"A lot of prize offers in the literary market are economically harmful in just this same way. Not long ago one often read of prize contests which promised to the winner a sum of money far smaller than any manuscript of winning quality was likely to earn in the ordinary routine of publication.

Also, Mr. Johnson knows his audiences and he strives to give them what they want. He says they come to the Pops to hear the music. Eating and drinking is secondary. Mr. Johnson points to attendance statistics to clinch his argument. He says that between 12,000 and 15,000 persons attend the Pops concerts every week and that during the 41 years of its engagements more than 5,000,000 have attended.

It," the witness earnestly began, while the committee and the auditors broke into laughter, "we did not. We would have gotten them and stopped the traffic if the Federal Government forces had aided us with adequate co-operation."

"And so the Federal Government did not help you," Mr. Reed observed. "Although the railroad owned by Mr. Gary, and the steel trust appointed the prohibition director for that district (Frederick Baird, recently resigned and in during the wet dry hearing before the special Senate committee testified that he had been made federal prohibition director on the recommendation of Mr. Gary) and he had the full armed power of the Government to assist him. As I remember him it told us that he was receiving from \$12,000 to \$15,000 from the railroad as salary, and \$3000 from the Government. It's strange that with all this assistance from the railroads, the steel trust, the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, and the Ku Klux Klan, this prohibition law cannot be enforced."

#### Mr. Baird's Talk

"Mr. Baird did most excellent work," Mr. Wright declared, "and I don't see why the willingness of those who can afford to do so to help enforce the law should not be accepted."

George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, was given permission by the committee to make a brief rebuttal to charges made against him by several witnesses.

One of these, Senator Pepper, had alleged that Senator Pepper had been responsible for the removal of Prohibition Director Baird from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia during the primary contest. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Pepper, who asserted that he had known nothing about the transfer.

He also replied to a charge made by Harry Mackey, campaign manager for William Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, that a county leader's support had been obtained by the Pepper forces by obtaining for him a favorable settlement of a claim against him before the Treasury Department. Senator Pepper stated that the claim was still before the department, and that he had in no way taken any interest in the case.

#### Senator Moses Reports

##### That He Spent No Money

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Special)—George H. Moses, senior Senator from New Hampshire, has replied to a questionnaire from the special committee investigating campaign expenditures. The Senator states in his reply that he has spent no money, hired no political workers, and made no promises and received no contributions. He says all his campaign expenditures have been made by his committee and names J. Duncan Upham of Claremont as chairman of the committee.

His opponent, Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, is framing a reply to be forwarded to Senator Reed. H. Styles Bridges, campaign manager for Mr. Bass, said that a complete statement will be sent to the committee.

#### STRIKERS TO REMAIN OUT

HUDSON, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Two hundred striking employees of the Firestone Apsley Rubber Company have voted to stand together and not go back to the jobs that they left Friday, until the company agrees to a flat rate of 70 cents an hour. Some of the other departments have agreed to walk out if the strike continues.

The Firestone Apsley Rubber Company employs about 1600 hands. The plant is to shut down July 3 for the annual vacation of 12 days. No plans have been made for filling the places of any who strike.

Protective devices should be thoroughly gone over, put in readiness for instant use, repaired and in some instances supplemented by improved appliances, the report declares.

The Mayor of Cambridge is ex-officio chairman of the School Committee. Commenting on this, the report says:

"The organization of the School Committee is not in accordance with the best practice. The duties of the chairman ought not to be imposed on the Mayor. A committee of five, elected yearly in rotation by the people and choosing its own chairman, would be more fully in accord with the accepted theories of school administration."

On the selection of school sites, the report says:

"The established procedure for selecting sites of property for school use results in difficulties. An advisory, unpaid commission on school property might be useful in determining sites for school use. The present procedure of erecting school buildings is undesirable. The carrying out of architects' plans should not be left to a city officer who is not under the control of the School Committee."

The report refers to one school building which has a large dwelling house erected beside it, thus cutting off light from the schoolrooms. A second case is mentioned of a school in place of A. H. Barney.

## CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL HEADS TO ACT ON EXPERTS' SURVEY

Recommends Building Program of \$5,000,000, Junior High System, and Administration Changes

Immediate action on recommendations made in the report of the survey committee appointed by the Cambridge School Committee two years ago, will be taken by the later committee, it was announced after the report had been read last night. The report will be carefully gone over today and tomorrow when a special meeting is to be held for discussion of it and for such action as may be considered wise.

The survey was made by Prof. Henry W. Holmes, dean of Harvard University Graduate School of Education, assisted by Prof. Leslie O. Cummings

## TRIBUTE PAID TO THE BRITISH

Col. House Speaks of Their "Calm Strength and Good Nature"

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 29 (Special) — Col. Edward M. House and Mrs. House, who have just returned to the United States on the White Star liner steamer "Celtic" from their European trip, are planning to spend the summer months at Bar Harbor.

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 29—Colonel House interviewed in the July issue of the World by Chalmers Roberts declares: "Communism will not grow on the soil of Great Britain." To my mind," said Colonel House in reply to a question, "the breaking of the general strike has put England once again at the top of the list of the free nations of the world."

"One has been such a splendid demonstration of calm strength and good nature as we who know and love her would have expected, but there are many round the globe who do not love England, and who must be now giving expression to begrudging admiration. One might almost be bold enough to say that in no other country could such a thing happen."

Neither among the excitable Latins in our own free and easy and therefore lawless West, could 400,000 workers have defied 30,000 odd non-unionists and have submitted to such a complete and yet bloodless defeat. Communism simply will not grow on this soil. This fact gives hope and confidence to those of us Americans who come of British stock, that we, too, if the time ever comes, may so imperturbably sustain the power of the Constitution."

Discussing the Russian problem, Col. House comments: "It is not our business, but that of the Russian people to overthrow the government at Moscow; and I am sure that they would have done so long ago but for outside interference. It is my belief that if the present government at Moscow is as bad as we are told it is, it will last only so long as we maintain our policy of opposition."

When asked: "Does the faint hope that the United States will one day take up its position as a non-isolated world power grow any brighter?" Colonel House replied: "The trouble about the American people is that they have two strong and quiet incompatible desires.

"One is the desire for world peace and the other is the desire for isolation. I think the passion for peace is foremost in their hearts. This is what misled our friends in Europe during the war. It was not that we would accept any infringement of our rights rather than submit to arms, but that we were resolved to go to the end of our patience and use every possible diplomatic procedure to preserve peace."

## CO-OPERATORS TO CELEBRATE

World-Wide Organization Says Idealism Is Making Steady Progress

*By Special Cable*

MANCHESTER, June 29—The first Saturday in July for the past three years has been observed by co-operators all over the world as the day on which to show the strength of the co-operative movement and to educate the public in its meaning. Processions, mass meetings and games for children will take place in all the big co-operative centers of Great Britain next Saturday, and preparations are being made to celebrate at the same time in other countries.

The International Co-operative Alliance, which includes 31 countries and 50,000,000 members, has issued a manifesto addressed to the co-operators of the world, which says that international idealism makes steady progress among men and women of good will everywhere.

It says that "the necessity of assuring the fundamentals of our movement takes hold more and more upon the imagination of those who seek to establish for themselves and posterity a happier and more just social order."

"Co-operation comes steadily into view as embodying a panacea for the special economic ills of humanity. The keynote of our recent works has been 'mutual aid.' But above all the International Co-operative Alliance stands for peace and goodwill among men. In the period of difficulty and confusion of economic policy through which the world is passing, the International Co-operative Alliance appeals strongly to its members and to the co-operators of the world to lift up the banner of peace in manifestations on co-operators' day and to declare with no uncertain voice their determination to establish and maintain universal peace."

## A. F. OF L. FROWNS ON RUSSIAN TRIP

Executive Council Opposes Plan of Separate Board for Foreign Survey

CINCINNATI, O., June 29 (Special)—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will oppose the movement on foot in this country to form a labor commission to visit Russia or other foreign countries. This was the conclusion reached at the sessions of the council sitting here.

Setting forth the facts of this determination, William Green, president of the federation, said:

"The attention of the executive council of the A. F. of L. has been directed to a proposal to form a commission of representatives of organized labor to visit Soviet Russia and other European countries to investigate economic, social and political conditions."

"The executive council of the A. F. of L. is opposed to the form of any such commission, composed of labor representatives, unless it is authorized by the A. F. of L. We do not feel that any good purpose could be served through any such action. In fact, we doubt the good faith of such a self-constituted commission."

"I cannot believe that any representative or officer of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. will accept membership in such a commission. Under no circumstances can we approve or look with favor upon the action of any officer or representative of any organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. who would accept membership with such a commission."

Last October a convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City rejected the proposal to send a commission abroad. No situation has arisen which would seem to require a change in policy on the part of the A. F. of L. The executive council is curious to know why an attempt is being made at this time to create a so-called labor commission to visit Soviet Russia and why such action is being taken without the authority and approval of the A. F. of L."

\$607,670 FOREST FIRE FUND FOR 33 STATES

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Under the Clarke-McNary Act, the forest service will distribute \$607,670 among 33 states to aid in preventing forest fires and \$35,000 will be spent generally in forest taxation studies. Both sums become available July 1, the start of the Government's new fiscal year. The Department of Agriculture declared that Maine will receive about \$20,000 for forest fire prevention. Other states included in the apportionment are: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The fund was founded by Isaac Duckett, who in 1620, bequeathed £400 to his brother Gregory, a clergyman "to be by him let out and the profit thereof to be distributed to such poor maid-servants as had well and honestly served and demeaned themselves."

The trustees of the fund have met every year for three centuries to consider the application of worthy domestics in the two parishes. The winners today included servants, some of whom have been with one employer for 25 years or more.

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Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 9—Artificial Silk and Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 10—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 11—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 12—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 13—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 14—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 15—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 16—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 17—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 18—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 19—Artificial Wool

Per Pr. Ord. Single Bed. 2 x 3 1/4 yds. 42/-

Large Single Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 49/6

Large Double Bed. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds. 54/6

Extra Large Bed. 3 x 3 1/2 yds. 75/-

Lot 20—Artificial Wool

Per Pr

## BISHOPS REPORT WORK OF WORLD IN METHODISM

Come From Far-Off Fields  
to Give First-Hand Infor-  
mation of Progress

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, June 29—"The greatest  
meeting ever held by Methodists to  
consider the world situation."

This is the estimate placed upon  
the third annual conference of the  
World Service Commission of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church in ses-  
sion here, by members of the head-  
quarters staff.

For the first time in Methodist  
history, bishops from all parts of the  
world have come to bring first-hand  
information of their fields and to  
present it to the people of the church,  
said Dr. John T. Brabham Smith, of  
the commission staff. Included in this  
conference are the 77 members of  
the World Service Commission, gen-  
eral secretaries of all the church  
boards, and more than 1000 laymen,  
representing 5,000,000 Methodists in  
all civilized countries of the world.

### Need for an Alert Church

"It is felt that the present world  
situation is such that the church  
needs to be alert," Dr. Smith said  
further. "Conditions are unusual.  
There is a great turning toward  
Christ, but in some countries there  
is no church to minister to people.  
This conference is to consider what  
is to be done to help the world."

More than \$8,000,000 was received  
by the World Service Commission  
for its benevolent and missionary  
work last year, reported the Rev.  
Dr. O. W. Auman, treasurer of the  
commission.

Reviewing progress in world serv-  
ice made in a century of missionary  
activity, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Wade,  
executive secretary of the commis-  
sion, said in an address:

"One hundred years ago Method-  
ism in America had begun to feel  
the explosive power of Christianity  
to the point of the formation of the  
Missionary Society of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church. It was then that  
the co-operative movement in bene-  
volences began. The 345,000 Method-  
ists gave during 1826 almost \$5000  
for missions."

"Through the years the united ef-  
forts increased until last year 3,929,  
000 Methodists gave \$8,119,539 for  
world service on apportionment and  
\$533,880 in 'specials.' In 1826 the  
church raised the one fund for a  
common benevolent cause and dis-  
tributed it to the various funds and  
activities at once. In 1926 it does  
the same thing on a larger scale and  
in a more effective way. The result  
is that the average giving per mem-  
ber has increased 15,000 per cent.  
Where can such marvelous growth  
and efficiency and wisdom of plan-  
ning be matched?"

### Progress Outside Church

Pointing to progress in social re-  
lationships outside the church, Dr.  
Wade said:

"Less than two decades ago the  
slogan, 'Competition is the law of  
life,' was still held as gospel by the  
business world. Only in very recent  
years has the idea of co-operation  
begun to be dominant. It has ad-  
vanced so swiftly, however, that  
there is not only co-operation in the  
administration of industry, but also  
in the ownership of it. In this de-  
velopment, commercial life has  
trailed the Methodist Episcopal  
benevolent program for a century."

America has not lost her oppor-  
tunity to help the oppressed people  
of the world by closing her immigra-  
tion doors, declared Bishop Freder-  
ick Fisher of Calcutta, India.

"Instead of seeking heaven on a  
new continent millions now look to  
that new continent to share its  
modern blessings as to help them  
make a new heaven in their old  
lands," he said. "This is the chal-  
lenge that confronts America today.  
Can she make her comfort and pros-  
perity and spiritual ideals universal?"

Blessings gained and maintained at  
the cost of suffering on the part of  
other people cannot be the ultimate  
way of salvation. Unless our way is  
capable of becoming the universal  
way, we have not found the right  
road."

### TRAIN FROM LONDON TO CHINA IN 13 DAYS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON—News of considerable  
interest to travelers has been re-  
ceived in London, to the effect that  
negotiations between the Soviet Gov-  
ernment and the International Sleep-  
ing Car Company are practically  
completed, calling for the restora-  
tion of the Trans-Siberian Express,  
by which it will be possible to reach  
China overland from London in 13

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wooden animals

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ENGLAND  
Ask for an illustrated Jaeger list.  
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## DISCUSS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING

Political Scientists Study  
Administrative Units at  
Iowa City Conference

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 29 (Special)—  
More than 50 prominent students  
of political science gathered for the  
opening of the fourth Commonwealth  
Conference being held at the State  
University of Iowa for a discussion  
of "Local Self-Government." The  
first round table resulted in considera-  
tion of various ideas of local self-  
government.

Prof. Kirk H. Porter of the Uni-  
versity of Iowa characterized Amer-  
ican local self-government as an ad-  
ministrative decentralization, with  
the people determining policies as  
well as administering them. He ex-  
pressed the opinion that such govern-  
ment was primarily intended for  
the safety of democracy; efficiency  
apparently was a secondary matter.

Prof. John A. Fairlie of the Uni-  
versity of Illinois declared that in  
the middle West there is a tendency  
toward disintegration of the town-  
ship, due largely to artificial  
boundaries. The small cities have  
multiplied to take certain powers of  
jurisdiction from the township,  
while the county has added some of  
the township's functions.

Local Control Overdone  
He believes that local self-govern-  
ment has been overdone, inasmuch  
as there are a dozen different areas  
and districts to which the citizen  
must give his loyalty and attention.  
There has resulted from this situation  
an undermining of community  
feeling, he held.

Arnold B. Hall, president-elect of  
the University of Oregon, in a lecture  
on "Problems Relating to the  
Executive Areas," said that there is  
a tendency to centralize governmen-  
tal power over larger areas.

"Matters that used to be consid-  
ered the exclusive prerogative of the  
community are now managed by the  
state," he said. "Functions formerly  
managed by the state have passed  
under national control. A recent  
tendency to vest all power in the  
federal government now challenges  
the attention of thoughtful students."

Mr. Hall declared it is not a ques-  
tion of states rights, but of the dan-  
gers to society arising out of this  
tendency toward overloading the  
federal government. He asserted  
that in a day where private affairs  
must be regulated, no national regu-  
lation could give effective uniform  
treatment if a single state were in-  
capable of handling the situation.

Chinese System Explained  
Prof. William Anderson of the  
University of Minnesota declared  
that the old Norman kings for cen-  
turies placed such burdens and re-  
sponsibilities upon their people that  
they went far toward building up  
the Englishman's governmental com-  
petence. American local government  
is largely an outgrowth of the Eng-  
lish system, he said.

Advertising material to be consid-  
ered for the current year must be  
received by the secretary of the  
Harvard Business School on or be-  
fore Dec. 31, 1926. The Jury, the  
personnel of which will be an-  
nounced later, will make the awards  
early in January.

## CLEAN PRESS URGED TO SERVICE WOMEN

Crime News Exploiting Dep-  
recated by Mrs. Booth

OMAHA, Neb., June 29 (Special)—  
Newspaper exploitation of crime  
news and neglect of accounts of  
nobles deeds was deprecated by Mrs.  
Maud Ballington Booth, long identi-  
fied with the Volunteers of America,  
in addressing the sixth annual con-  
vention of the Women's Overseas  
Service League here.

Judge K. M. Landis censured the  
new continental millions now look to  
that new continent to share its  
modern blessings as to help them  
make a new heaven in their old  
lands," he said. "This is the chal-  
lenge that confronts America today.  
Can she make her comfort and pros-  
perity and spiritual ideals universal?"

The program of the American Leg-  
ion with co-operation of the women,  
to furnish homes for 35,000 orphans  
of veterans," he also said. "Michigan  
and Kansas have adopted the cottage  
plan with six or eight children in  
each cottage in charge of a 'mother.'

Nominations made indicate re-  
election of Helen Douglas of Atlanta,  
Ga., as president; election of Mrs.  
John T. Tuber of Atlanta, Ga., re-  
cording secretary; re-election of  
Mrs. W. H. Lewis of Rome, Ga., cor-  
responding secretary and Miss  
Estelle Martin of Atlanta, Ga., treasurer.

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scription. A fine range of genuine an-  
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up-to-date bacon-curing and by-  
product plant in the country. The  
factory is expected to be in working  
order by next November, when 500  
pigs per week will be dealt with, in-  
creasing during the first 12 months  
to 1000 per week.

Local farmers have already a sup-  
ply of 20,000 pigs, which will carry  
the work of the factory well into the  
following summer. An experienced  
man from Denmark will manage the  
factory, and Danish methods of  
bacon-curing will be practiced. The  
farmers intend dealing direct with  
consumers, on a co-operative system,  
thus again copying the Danish  
system.

## WOMEN'S TRADE LEAGUE EXPANDS

New Opportunities Seen for  
Better Service to  
Society

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29 (Special)—  
That the employed women of the  
United States can be united effec-  
tively to promote their own welfare and,  
indirectly, the welfare of society as a  
whole, was the confident belief  
expressed by officers of the National  
Women's Trade Union League in its tenth  
biennial convention here. Methods by which the league may  
enlarge its service in bringing together  
women workers of all types are receiving  
first place in convention proceedings.

A report of the secretary-treasurer,  
Miss Elizabeth Christian, of Chicago,  
showed progress of the league in the last  
two years in co-operating with other  
women's organizations of national  
scope, in finances and, in furthering  
its educational program, both through  
the training of workers and the distribution of literature  
dealing with the nature and purposes  
of the league.

Continued support of child labor  
regulation in the United States was urged  
by Miss Ethel M. Smith of Washington,  
legislative representative of the league. Opposition of  
organized industrial interests, ignor-  
ance and misunderstanding of the  
purpose of the child labor amendment  
have served to delay its ratification.  
Miss Smith said. She denied the  
amendment had been defeated, although ratified by only four states.  
Explaining the league's support of the  
amendment, she said:

"The first ratification work came  
in Massachusetts. A very bitter cam-  
paign was conducted against the  
amendment, heavily financed by the  
associated industries of Massachusetts  
and the National Association of  
Manufacturers, and a most astound-  
ing propaganda of misrepres-  
entation was broadcast. The ad-  
versary of the Massachusetts referendum  
was exploited to the full, by the textile industries especially,  
with a disastrous effect the country  
over."

"Of the 42 Legislatures which met  
in 1924, and 1925, only four, Arkansas,  
California, Arizona and Wisconsin,  
ratified the amendment. In other  
states the action was sometimes ad-  
verse, sometimes inconclusive, but  
opponents of the amendment made  
haste to declare it was defeated because  
more than 13 states, they said, had rejected it. This claim cannot  
legally be sustained. The best legal  
opinion is that the Amendment re-  
mains before the states until ratified,  
whether the period be four years or  
400 years."

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## In the Lighter Vein

"Wait a minute," she called.  
"Ah!" he exclaimed. "I have  
found the woman of the hour."

### CO-OPERATION

"At the time of the shortage of  
coal," writes in Miss A. D.,  
"the edict went forth that no apartment  
should be heated above 60 degrees. A certain kind  
lady, willing to help along the  
good work, said she was glad,  
now, whenever the thermometer soared above 60 degrees,  
she opened the windows immedi-  
ately."

Father: "If you marry my  
daughter, would you expect me  
to pay the bills?"

Suitor: "No, sir! As soon as I  
stop courting her I can pay them  
myself."

College Junior (to graduating  
senior): "Well, so long, Jim—  
have a good vacation."—*Williams Purple Cow*

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senior): "Well, so long, Jim—  
have a good vacation."—*Williams Purple Cow*

College Junior (to graduating  
senior): "Well, so long

# Theatrical News of the World

## The New Roxy Theater Rises

By RALPH FLINT

**O**UT of a huge pit dug deep into the rocky surface of mid-Manhattan, where the old Seventh-Avenue car-barn used to stand in long monotony, is rising today a series of enormous steel masts and girders that are eventually to be the new Roxy Theater. Here, with all due speed, are being assembled the first units of a super, de luxe motion picture theater that is designed to be the largest of its kind. S. L. Rothafel, familiarly known as "Roxy" to the world of the screen and radio through his many years of brilliant showmanship at the Capitol and other picture theaters in this city, is fashioning for itself a theater that will adequately answer all the demands of large and colorful programs. He plans to unfold an ensemble of tone and color in connection with the presentation of feature films that promises to eclipse anything yet tried, and it is safe to predict that when the doors of the Roxy are opened for the first time next February a hitherto unimagined feast for eye and ear will be forthcoming.

Mr. Rothafel sits today in his offices the focal point of an aggregation of people all bent on perfecting one phase or another of the new theater. On his shoulders rests the responsibility of fusing these endless details into one glowing and harmonious whole. For some men such a task would be a burden outweighing the joy of seeing a great idea take concrete form. Not so for "Roxy." He appears to thrive on such high-voltage fare, dissipating whatever anxieties that may accrue by his vigorous and communicative enthusiasm and the irresistible courage that comes to one of such definite vision and large convictions. He is an impresario of the new school, with a vivid sense of service behind his determination to offer the public only the best. To "Roxy" the box office is merely a highly instrumental means to an end. His quick recognition of radio, with its intimate, warm-hearted approach to the great amusement-seeking public, is a sign of his community, get-together attitude; and the new Roxy Theater, with its high-class presentation of the best in pictures and music, is his gesture of faith and friendship toward his legion of friends.

Since Mr. Rothafel's departure from the Capitol Theater in New York, where he raised a standard of picture presentation that still sets the pace for the other Broadway houses, he has devoted all his energies to the Roxy Theater. It is to be a luxurious affair, rich and warm in the Renaissance manner, with much gold and color and ornament. It is to be built of Bedford stone, terra cotta, and pressed brick with elaborate stained glass windows. Three huge balconies, reached by elevators, are to sweep across the theater, and mezzanine to be an innovation for motion picture theater with its divans and seats bookable in advance. The number of seats in the Roxy Theater will total 6250, and there will be ample space in the great oval-shaped foyer for 3000 more people. There will be supplementary organ music here for those waiting to gain admission to the main auditorium. There will be a mammoth stage, 70 feet wide by 50 feet high, and embodying every known device for lighting and manipulation of properties, and this department will be under the control of Clark Robinson, formerly with Roxy at the Capitol. At either side of the proscenium arch will be decorative stairways winding upward for several stories, and these will serve to

With such a program as this

scheduled for the new Roxy, even the Metropolitan Opera may look to its laurels. And while he is planning the finest music and ballet tableaux for his programs, Roxy is not fearful that all this will be over the heads of the public. "Nothing is over the head of the public," he affirms. "The public is always right. They are the first to recognize and appreciate what is really good, and I always feel that if a number does not appeal to the public it is my fault, not the public's." He is to maintain an independent policy in the matter of booking pictures, confident that the high standing of the Roxy will attract all that is best in feature films. He is also averse to mixing vaudeville with his programs and such acts will have no place in the new theater. In the light of the second and third rate vaudeville material that is being shuffled into the motion picture theaters these days Mr. Rothafel's "classical" programs will do much toward a better fashion in film presentation.

There would seem to be no doubt about the success of this ambitious project. Within the past year more than a million letters of appreciation and interest from the general public have poured into Mr. Rothafel's offices, testimonials to the splendid sort of entertainment he stands for. From the first days of his showman career in the little empty store in Forest City, Pa., where some rented seats and a shabby screen made possible his initial film presentation, to the momentous summer of 1926 when the world's largest theater is taking shape at his bidding, he has always stood for clean and constructive entertainment. At each theater where Roxy has presided, the same high-standard policy has obtained. He was managing director of the Strand in 1914, when that theater was the last word in motion picture theaters, and he has been in charge of the Rialto and the Rivoli as well as the magnificent Capitol; and each appointment has seen the successful unfolding of his plan for giving the public the best obtainable.

With such a program as this

## A Gentleman and Manager

By J. T. GREENIN

**F**OR 30 years Frederick Harrison swayed his managerial scepter at the Haymarket, and this year was to commemorate his honored reign. For a banquet in the autumn was contemplated to pay him public tribute. He, like his predecessor, Sir Squire Bancroft, at the noble house of classic build in the Haymarket, was a true English gentleman, a Master of Arts of Cambridge, a master too of the art of the theater and the arts of taste and urbanity.

Under his régime the Haymarket was a model theater in every way; one entered its portals in the surety that it was a house of aristocracy; the pink of courtesy reigned everywhere—all his assistants, from his right-hand, Horace Watson, to the program-seller, maintained a "bon ton" of distinction. This same refinement prevailed on the stage; in the choice of the repertory, in the

selection of the actors, in the scenery and the costumes. Everything was spick and span at the Haymarket.

Frederick Harrison began as an actor and he excelled in the art of grand seigneurs, but his ambition was to have a theater of his own, and to become a sponsor of the native playwright. After a happy alliance of some five years with Cyril Maude, he became the sole lessee of the Haymarket and henceforth his policy was as definite as it was auspicious. This theater in the center of London should be the British theater par excellence. He would not bar the foreigner, but his motto was: English plays for the English. And so he became above all the propagandist of Sir James Barrie and considered "Marie Rose"—recently revised—"the proudest achievement of my career." The young too he encouraged and whenever A. A. Milne had a new play in his stocks, Harrison secured first claim. Later he turned his attention to the play-producing societies, and brought Harry Wall, the author of "Havoc" and "Ashley Dukes," the author of "The Man With a Load of Mischiefs" to the fore. His last acquisition was "This Woman's Business" by Ben Levy, which, as I write, is the joy of all Londoners and our American visitors.

Frederick Harrison was a charming personality to meet. He was well-beloved by all who worked with him, particularly by the actors. For them he had the greatest consideration and his office door was open to the young beginner as well as to the star. One day a little actress tripped down from the managerial sanctum wreathed in smiles. She met a colleague on the doorstep who exclaimed: "Lucky girl! I can read it in your face, he has given you a billet!" "No," said the other, "but he was so sweet and courteous to me that I feel as happy as if I had a concert in my pocket."

That was Frederick Harrison in a nutshell. He was a born diplomatist, one of whom could be said in the classic words of Terence: "I have discovered that nothing is more valuable to a man than courtesy and mildness."

And yet, despite the gentleness of his method, he was resolute in action as proved his record of three decades of almost cloudless prosperity by Shakespeare.

Much of the acting at the Court

came pleasure; for though the actresses, with little opportunity to do much, hardly did all they might, there was some thoroughly sound work from the men, including Rupert Harvey as old Clotaldo and Percy Walsh as the king, with some very fine lines, spoken with intelligence, distinction, and authority.

Mr. Walsh was warmly and intelligently applauded; but an ovation went to that clever young actor, Colin Keith-Johnston, who showed promise in his portrayal of the hot-headed young prince, Segismund, suddenly raised by his superstitious father from a dungeon to a throne. Mr. Johnston is not yet a mature actor.

As his "Hamlet" showed, he lacks polish; nor can his technical equipment, for such parts, be considered strong; but his acting is more than that of a man that courtesy and mildness."

And yet, despite the gentleness of his method, he was resolute in action as proved his record of three decades of almost cloudless prosperity by Shakespeare.

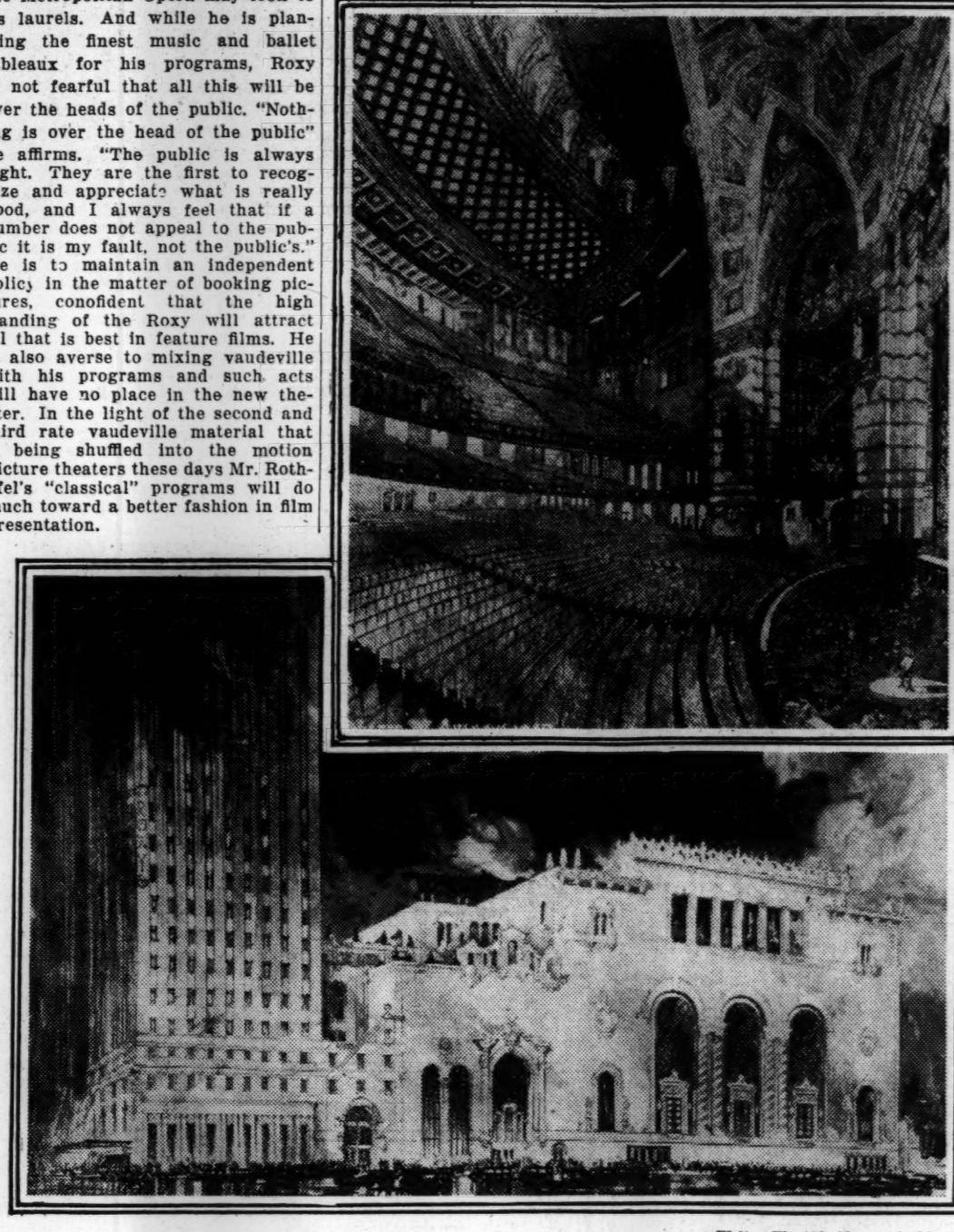
"Life's a Dream" is a really fine example of the dramatic poetry of its period, rather patchy in construction, and by no means strong in character-drawing, but full of the vital stuff of poetic drama in fact, passion and fire expressed in lofty and sonorous verse. Fitzgerald's version impressed me, at a first hearing, as being spirited, richly lyrical, and so Elizabethan in feeling as well to connote the period, if not the land, of its origin. Some of the speeches, particularly the long oration from the throne, admirably spoken by Percy Walsh in the character of the Polish king, reminded me, as I have not been reminded for a long time, in an English theater, how ideally well suited a stag is to the declamation of noble verse; and what keen pleasure a competent actor can give thereby.

When one remembers that Calderon was born in 1600; that his early manhood synchronized with the appearance of the first Shakespearean Folio; and that in his time he was a notorious "litterer" of other men's plays, it is not surprising that "Life's a Dream" recalls Shakespeare in much more than the title. Romeo's last entry dressed as a boy, and attended by one maid

P. A.

John Waters, Paramount director, heading a company of 80 players, two baggage cars of horses and an other car of equipment, has gone to Cedar City, Utah, where the unit will spend a month in the shadow Zion National Park, engaged in bringing to the screen Zane Grey's story of "Porlock River." The featured players are Jack Holt, Raymond Hatton and Arlette Marchal.

WITH SEATS FOR 6250 PERSONS



As the Roxy Theater, Now Being Built in New York, Will Look, Inside and Out.

Walter W. Ahlschlager, Architect

wood quite a shock by announcing that it, too, was going to make elaborate westerns.

Paramount is going to make a film of H. G. Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds." To accomplish this they have imported Arzen Decsereny, a Hungarian picture producer and director, who has been spending many months perfecting special instruments with which to overcome the technical difficulties in the Wells story. Most of Decsereny's recent picture activities have been centered in and about Berlin. Among the pictures he has made is "Frederick the Great."

Eddie Cantor is now hard at work on his first motion picture, a film by Lloyd Sheldon directing it, and the cast includes Clark Bow, Lawrence Gray, Billie Dove, Malcolm Waite and Natalie Kingston.

"Têtes de Rechange"

Is Staged in Paris

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—

"Têtes de Rechange," by Jean-Victor Pellerin, presented at the Studio des Champs-Elysées, is a curious work, interesting all through and excellent in parts. It is the review of intimate thoughts and sentiments of two persons—the uncle, the man of yesterday, and the nephew, the man of today. It presents two ways of thinking and feeling. It is the duel of two epochs which successively develops in a business office, in the street, in a boulevard restaurant.

Ixe is the nephew. He has neither grace nor sensibility. He has done away with sounding phrases. He has to work audaciously and make money. Having given eight hours to work, eight hours to rest, he gives eight hours to leisure—that is to say, to dreams. Opéku, the uncle, is frightened by the activity of his nephew and the risks he assumes. He is a good bourgeois who has earned his money and has settled among his uncontroversial ideas, perfectly content. He talks a lot and his talk concerns his nephew. At the restaurant Opéku composes the menu and Ixe thinks about the banality of Opéku's choice. We feel the desire of eating something different from the dishes whose taste he knows too well. Ixe unceasingly seems to be something else than a simple man, and to have several existences, successive or simultaneous, instead of one single life.

It is regrettable that Ixe should lack imagination, for his "Têtes de Rechange" are without fantasy or motion. It seems that Jean-Victor Pellerin has not made the most of his audience's idea, which is strange, but fantastic. But Jean Pellerin is full of wit; certain scenes reach the highest satire. He is a critic of morals of today and yesterday. M. Jean Pellerin, an artist of the mise en scène. He has created on the stage of the studio, which is not much more than a mere platform, evocative décors which deserve the greatest compliments.

Me Georges Vitray as Ixe has the humor and dryness which the author intended. M. Armand Bouchard as the uncle is magnificently empty and loquacious. The studio is scoring a success with this clever and pleasing "spectacle" of Jean-Victor Pellerin, a young author who revealed his talent a few years ago with that delightful play, "Intimité."

S. H.

## The Photoplay Makers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—The western picture just will not stay down, despite the efforts of picture makers to convince themselves that these horse operas, as Hollywood breezily puts it, have little value as box office attractions except, perhaps, for second and third-grade picture theaters. This latest of his pieces proved to be a bright little absurdity that sufficiently entertained a large audience for a couple of hours without, however, revealing originality or cleverness enough to offer much hope of its success in an evening bill. We were also provided with two agreeable interludes, namely the sale by auction—Sir Gerald du Maurier officiating—for a cricket bat autographed by all the Australian cricket eleven at present in England, and during the second interval, a short address, aptly worded, and beautifully spoken, by Mrs. Kendall, on behalf of the orphanage already mentioned.

The pith of the afternoon's entertainment was the appearance in the part of Anthony of Leslie Banks, who is almost without a rival in depicting grave and even sinister characters, such as the Robot in "U. R. 1," secret service men, and detectives. In realistic plays of the strong Galsworthy type, Fred Robins is all there; then, from semi-farce to irresponsible burlesque, is a farce, and during the first act Mr. Banks seemed unable easily and sufficiently to discard his accustomed severity of manner. A discriminating professional actor, in a neighboring seat, was heard to murmur disapprovingly: "Can't let him go; Clifford Mollasson ought to have had this part," and some of us were ready to agree.

Mr. Banks, however, undaunted, stuck gallantly to his work; he warmed to it, relaxed, began to find the part, and though, in his imitation—if I may call it so—of David Garrick he still lacked ease and freedom—especially in the matter of stance—the improvement was maintained and continued right through to the end. By the fall of the curtain we were all enjoying Mr. Banks. I should not be surprised to know that he was enjoying himself. It is to be hoped so; for this was a courageous performance which, while it helps him, will help us also to remember, and act upon, Miss Fay Compton's pertinent appeal.

P. A.

Keith-Albee ST. JAMES Good News Travels Fast—Crowds, Crowds ST. JAMES MUSICAL COMEDY 65 People REVUE 28 Scenes George Walsh—"Test of Donald Norton" Extra—First Pictures of North Pole

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

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NEW YORK—Motion Pictures

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Motion Pictures LOS ANGELES

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On the Same Bill

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2 Sid Grauman's Preludes

21 TWICE DAILY 8:10

22 DAILY 8:10

23 DAILY 8:10

24 DAILY 8:10

25 DAILY 8:10

26 DAILY 8:10

27 DAILY 8:10

28 DAILY 8:10

29 DAILY 8:10

30 DAILY 8:10

31 DAILY 8:10

32 DAILY 8:10

33 DAILY 8:1

# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## The Elizabeth Robertson Quilts—an American Art Expression

**H**AND-MADE quilts in colonial mood which employ modern appliquéd patterns and decorative designs are being made at Ravinia, Illinois—Chicago suburb by Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, artist, teacher, in Chicago high school, member of the local board of education, and, withal, homekeeper. These quilts have attracted widespread favorable attention, not only from lovers of quaint survivals of the homely art of the early Americans, but from those also who appreciate their artistic appeal. Miss Robertson, born in Chicago of Scottish parentage, has from her youth been an admirer of colonial art, particularly of the quilt; and, in 1916, she determined to attempt the making of such a quilt, to embody her own original designs and express in a distinctly modern scheme of decoration the individuality of its maker, while holding close in method to the work of our pioneer needlewomen. She was so well pleased with the results achieved that she at once set to work on her second quilt. This, too, was a success, and captivated by the joy of her discovery, she began to spend much of what she has termed her "margin" of time in quiet making.

In 1917, when she had four quilts finished, a friend suggested that she enter them in the current Exhibition of Applied Art at the Chicago Art Institute. This she did; and to her great surprise, found that they were not only accepted, but accorded the place of honor in the most important room of the exhibit. To her very genuine amazement, her "children" captured the Mrs. Julius Rosenwald first prize for textiles, the first time that this important prize had gone to anything other than weavings. Dr. Frank Gunnsalus, then a director of the Art Institute, and himself the possessor of an enviable collection of early American home arts, was most enthusiastic in his appraisal of the Elizabeth Robertson quilts as a true expression of modern American decorative art. Robert Harshe, now director of the Chicago Art Institute, was then an assistant director at the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. He took the collection to Pittsburgh, where, as he says in a letter to Miss Robertson, "the place of honor" in this very "comprehensive exhibition of applied arts" was given to her group of quilts. The exhibition included what Mr. Harshe considered to be the masterpieces of American applied arts in various mediums. He adds, "May I say that in my opinion Miss Robertson's work is one of the most important developments in the entire American textile field."

### They Travel to England

Here came James Morton, a large textile manufacturer in England, president at that time of the British Dry Association. When he saw the quilts he asked to be allowed to take them back to Great Britain with him as outstanding examples of present-day art in America. Through his influence they were exhibited at the School of Arts and Crafts in Edinburgh, Scotland; at the School of Arts and Crafts, Leicester, Eng., and at a large international exhibit of arts and crafts at Letchworth Garden City, outside of London. Late in April of this year they went with their originator to Washington, D. C., where Miss Robertson talked on her favorite subject, "Quilts, an American Art Expression." They bid fair soon to be the most traveled quilts on the continent.

### Everyone Something of an Artist

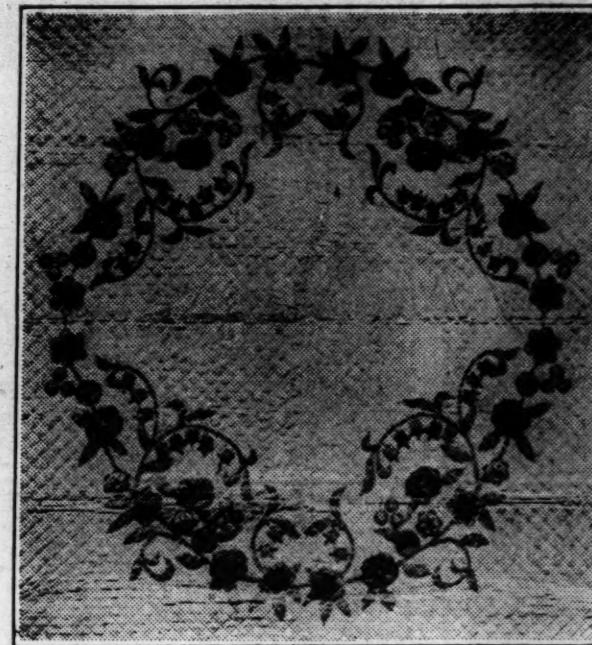
"There is a creative instinct in every one of us," says Miss Robertson. "At heart we are all artists. Our foremothers made of the stern necessity caused by lack of materials a virtue, and, behold, the patchwork quilt! They had learned in Holland, the land of the quilted petticoat, that warmth could be secured by sewing through several layers of material. Careful needlewomen were these colonial dames. And soon there sprang up among them a friendly rivalry in matters of workmanship and design. Patterns were exchanged, revised, or invented. Color schemes expressing beauty and originality were evolved. Quilting forms became traditional in many families. Even today we find, in the remote mountainous regions of Kentucky, a few women making the tulip design who have never seen tulips growing, but have received the pattern for this design as a legacy from some ancestor who had seen tulips growing in Holland and copied them from memory in her new home. She was original. She applied the beauty of her surroundings to the furnishings of her home, and triumphed over many obstacles and inconveniences with which we do not meet today. So let us, too, be original. Or, if we think we do not draw well enough to make our own designs, let us at least try to be artistic and individual in the making of our homes and clothes."

### Her Lectures

Miss Robertson believes that we are upon the threshold of a revival of early American decorative art, not only in the studios and shops, but in the homes. She is much interested in the hastening of the day when every woman will be her own interior decorator, and hopes for the early revival of old handicrafts, especially as they may be used to such good advantage with the early American furniture, mahogany, walnut, cherry, and maple. For this reason she gives many lectures on her favorite subjects. She conducted a March and April at the home-making center of Chicago, the north-side branch of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, a course of three lectures, "Putting Personality Into Things You Make For Your Home," "The Artistry of Hooked Rugs, Lamp Shades, and Quilts;" "Flower Arrangements and Plant Care in the Home." These were followed by a course of lessons in the making of practical things for the home. The radio she considers a valuable aid to increased efficiency in needlework, as now a woman may ply her needle ever so industriously while enjoying the best that the world has to offer in music and literature. She believes that even the untrained worker may evolve through the simplest of homemade patterns a variety of pleasing

effects in home furnishings superior to much of the ready-stamped material that is on the market.

The method of quilt making which Miss Robertson uses is, to quote her own expression, "quite simple." If it does not appear so to all who hear her encouragement, at least it does not look so difficult as one may



The "Garland of Flowers" Design, a Favorite Quilt by Elizabeth Wells Robertson of Ravinia, Ill. This Design Is Registered in the United States Copyright Office.

once have believed it to be. This is to draw, at first in small proportions, a design, and to choose a color scheme. The pattern is then enlarged on a sheet of wrapping paper. This is divided accurately into four equal one-of-a-kind, by reversal and repetition, is used in tracing onto the material. She finds that the block



Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, Who Makes Quilts in the Colonial Mood After Her Own Designs.

system, because it need not be handled in one piece, facilitates the manufacture of the quilt. If it is not desirable to have the seams show, she covers these with parts of the design after the appliquéd is finished and the block sewn together. Plain carbon paper is used in tracing, and accuracy is the most important point to remember.

### Materials and Colors

Choice of materials plays a large part in the success of the work. Miss Robertson always uses for her back-

ground the finest quality of long-cloth, without dressing. Her flowers and color designs are worked out in Anderson's Scotch gingham. These are true colors, well measured, and they produce soft, pleasing effects which withstand satisfactorily many washings. An item to be carefully considered.

"Avoid the brightest of colors," Miss Robertson warns the novice. "Why should you choose a harsh green for stems and leaves when you may have a lovely soft hue? Try out your color combinations before pur-

ing them. The method of quilt making which Miss Robertson uses is, to quote her own expression, "quite simple." If it does not appear so to all who hear her encouragement, at least it does not look so difficult as one may

## Practical Advice for the Writer

**T**HERE are innumerable people today who are writing. Some of them use very little system about their work, but many have worked out excellent plans.

To avoid complications and mistakes, it is necessary for a writer to keep a careful record of every manuscript sent out. This record should contain the date of mailing, the number of words in the manuscript, the date of acceptance, publication, payment and the amount of money received. All writers at times have their work returned; when this happens, the date of return should be kept, for the author may want later to refer to or compare the methods of various publications.

A certain young woman sends out her manuscript 10 times—if they are not accepted sooner—keeping a separate record for each one. After a manuscript has made 10 journeys, it is destroyed along with its record. This is not a very good plan, for often a manuscript can be laid away for a while, perhaps for some years, and then worked over so it will be salable. Another magazine contributor never knows whether or not her stories have gone to certain magazines, and sometimes they are in a few weeks sent back to the same periodicals. Such luck of system is not likely to bring good results.

It is convenient to keep a series of small notebooks, and in them to enter all data about manuscripts. It may be done in the following fashion:

500 words	ARTICLE	Accepted
TURNING PETTICOATS INTO SLIPS		
11-21-25	Country Gentleman	3-12-25
(Helping Mother Dept.)		
The Christian Science Monitor		
Accepted		12-1-25
Published		2-5-26
Received payment		2-18-26
Amount		\$4.25

When a manuscript has been sold, the word Accepted is written above the record to the right in red ink and underscored. The number of times the manuscript has been sent out is indicated by the periodicals given. Sometimes a number of entries can be made on one page, but an article may go out so many times that more than one page will be needed. That, however, need not discourage the writer. The writer recently placed a poem on its twenty-first trip. She had faith in that poem and kept it going. Finally an editor wrote that if she could make certain changes in it he would be glad to use it, for it was beautiful; which goes to show that when there is an inner faith in a thing it is well to stick to it—unless enlightenment changes that faith.

In a second book should be kept a record of things sold, with no reference to periodicals, except the one this is carried out:

WATER LILIES (Poem)	Poem
The Christian Science Monitor	12-25-25
Published	1-1-26
Received payment	1-15-26
Amount	\$5.00

## Monomarks Help Communication

**A**MONOMARK is the shortest officially recognized name and address in the world. The word was coined for use in all countries, and is meant to express oneness by means of an unduplicated mark of identity. It is a symbol of from three to five characters, with a prefix indicating nationality; and there are 25,000,000 symbols, absolutely unduplicated, available for Great Britain alone.

### Based on Mathematics

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The idea is as simple as other ideas that have marked progressive stages of civilization. The working out of the idea brings to light unlimited possibilities of progress both for the individual and for commerce.

### No Duplication Possible

In days past when the world was smaller, it was the common practice to name and individualize men by their place of abode or their trade. We read of Saul of Tarsus, Joseph of Arimathea, Simon the Tanner. Later on in history, men took for their names the trade they had adopted, such as Smith, Butcher, Woodman, Hunter, Baker, Potter, and consequently today in England alone there are about 530,000 people of the name of Smith, of which 204,000 are J. Smith, 41,000 John Smith, 30,000 J. W. Smith, and 500 John William Smith. Even uncommon names are duplicated to an extraordinary extent. In medieval times heraldry was invented for families of one another, but this was not in use among the common people. Today the Monomark has come to all, to individualize and index every Smith, Jones, or Brown in whatever country he resides. There

are immediately the private owner or commercial firm to whom the Monomark belongs, in any part of the civilized world.

Improved civilization has been described as "improved methods of communication"; if this be true, the Monomark is another milestone along the road of progress.

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# Arms Delegation at Geneva—The King's Yacht—Giving Bloom to the Desert



**American delegation to Arms Conference.** Left to right: V. Medofsky, Maj. George V. Strong, Allan F. Winslow, Dorsey Richardson, Allen W. Dulles, Hugh Gibson, Capt. Adolphus Andrews, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Brig.-Gen. H. A. Smith, Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, M. Medofsky and Maj.-Gen. Dennis Nolan.

P. & A. Photos

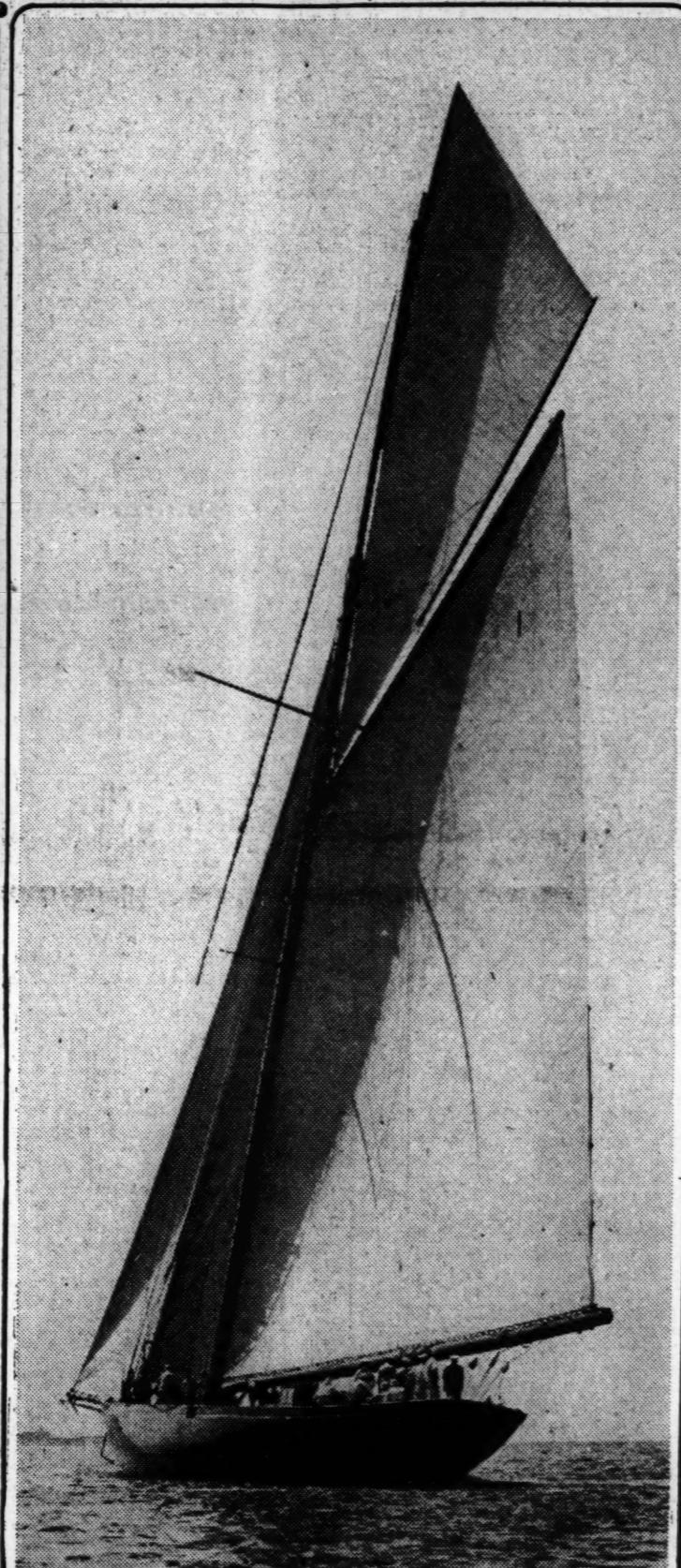


**Village musicians and singers turn out in their gayest raiment when there's a wedding in Goding, Czechoslovakia, as shown in this picture. The men and boys also wear brilliant colors.**



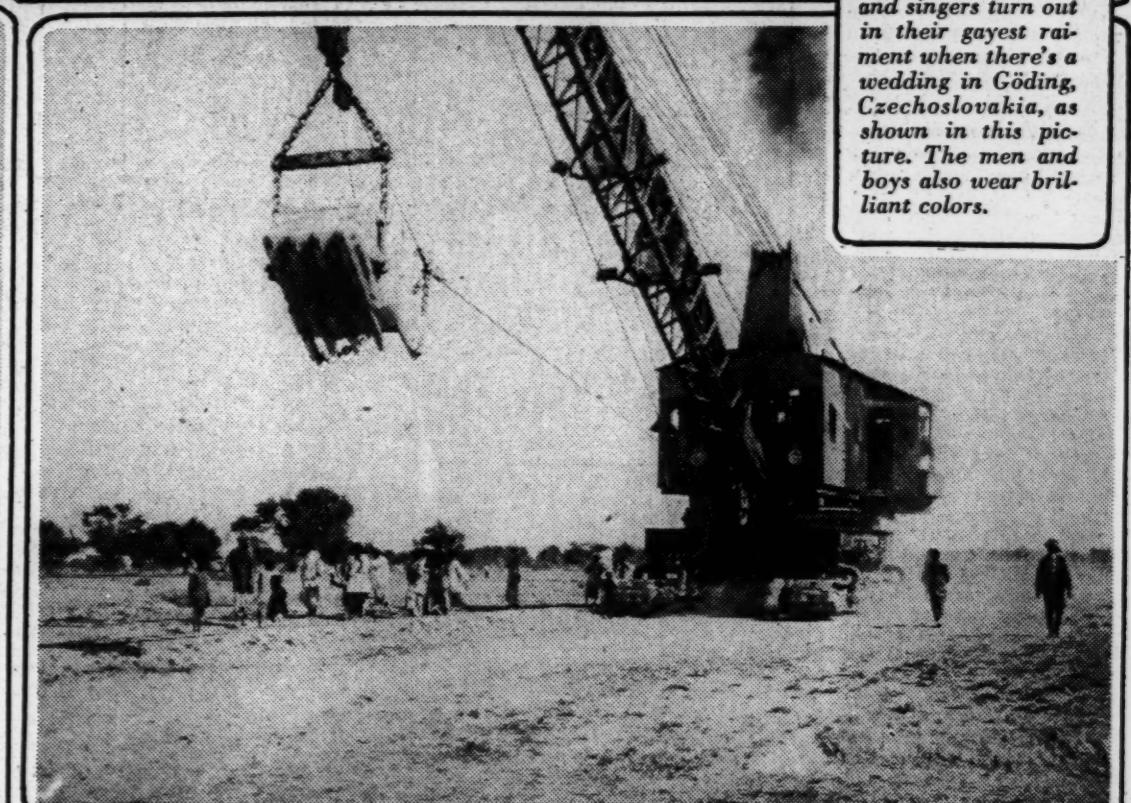
**They pulled winning oars when they raced over a mile course from Chiswick to Barnes recently. It is the woman's eight from King's College which has scored many other victories and whose work has attracted more than British interest this season.**

© Sport & General



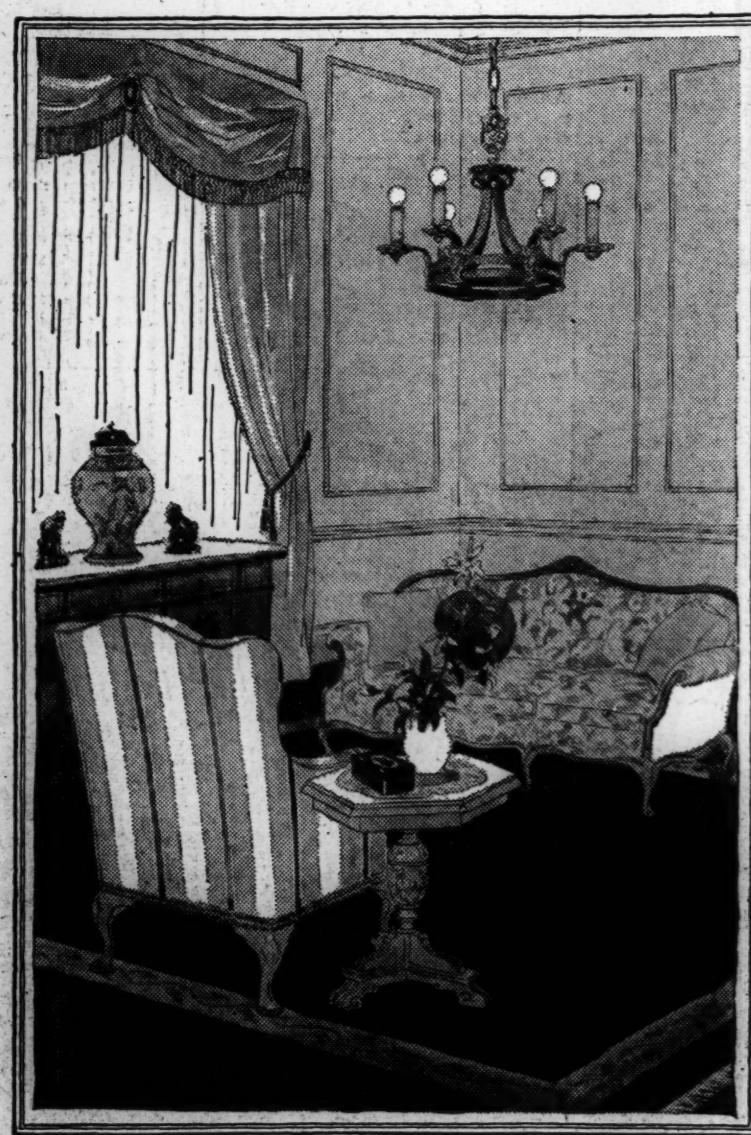
**The King's 221-ton cutter Britannia getting away in the Royal Harwich Yacht Club races held recently. The Britannia was given a new mast which allowed a greater spread of canvas.**

© Sport & General



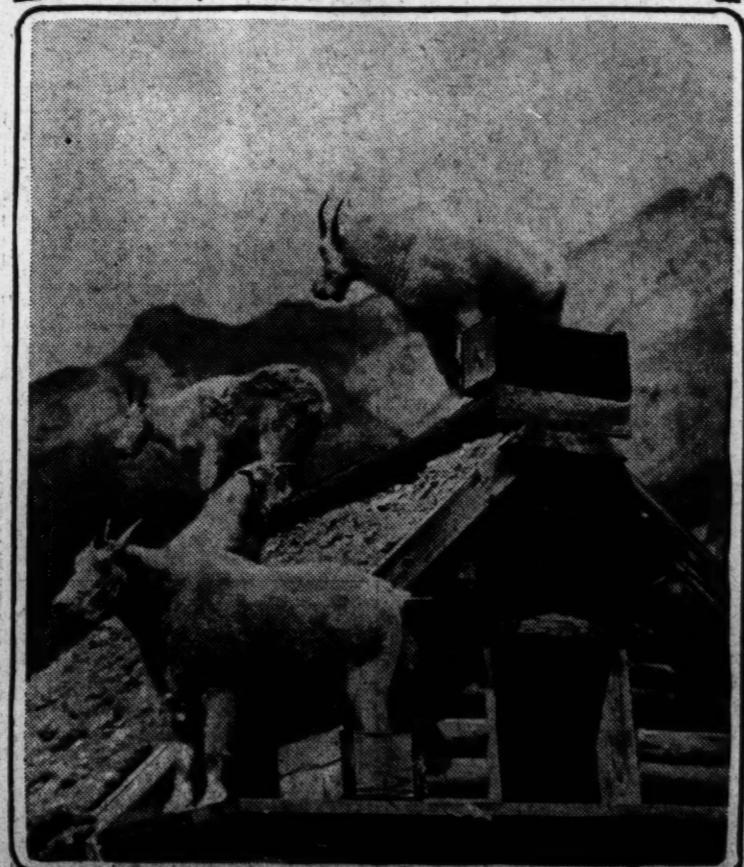
**One of the 100-ton steam shovels which helped in the excavation work of the Sutlej Valley (India) irrigation, a work that required four years to complete. The shovel is shown crossing the desert, a distance of 15 miles, to the wonder of the natives.**

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**No, they are not homing pigeons; they're goats, shown sunning themselves on the roof of their home in the Canadian Rockies. When it comes to climbing they are on a par with telephone linemen, lumberjacks and Virginia creeper.**



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Stewart

## THE HOME FORUM

## Literary Sense in Biblical Proverbs

**I**N SPEAKING of common sense applied to the Old Testament book of Proverbs, I mean a literary sense—with many people a rare attitude when approaching the Scriptures. Is it not an anomalous condition which has up to the present day isolated the most important collection of literary masterpieces in the world from the method of interpretation fundamentally necessary to the most elementary understanding of any human expression in literary form? I refer, of course, to the perception of the structure of that expression and of the purpose unfolded by that structure. Is it not misleading, at least from a literary point of view, to hold to the purely artificial division of this Hebrew library into chapters and verses, thus obscuring the original literary forms? What should we make of the plays of Shakespeare or the poetry of Wordsworth printed as prose and arbitrarily split into short sentences? Yet such typography would be no more appropriate than the similar concealment of the drama, the poetry, and all the other forms and structural divisions in the several books composing the Scriptures.

Let us take for our example the book of Proverbs. And let us, not only find a binding determination of form, but as a most suggestive and illuminating interpretation, take the structure as arranged by Richard Green Moulton in his "Modern Reader's Bible." Now not even the most perverse typography can hide the supreme excellence of this book. The unequalled profusion of both practical and exalted wisdom compressed here into the most effective expressions has poured itself into the racial consciousness of the western world, and many of the epigrammatic and pungent sayings have become the common heritage of all classes of men. Because this collection called "Proverbs" is an assemblage of more short, separate units of thought than any other of the scriptural books, one may plausibly contend that the division into the traditional thirty-one chapters and nine hundred and thirty-one verses brings out with least loss of understanding the many detached units, a goodly number of which logically fall into these molds composed by these verse divisions.

At the same time, when we open the pages of this book, where shall we begin to read? If, as is natural, we start at the opening of a chapter and read on thoughtfully, we are immediately aware of considerable change of subject without apparent relation between them. And if we stop to generalize we exclaim, "Why, proverbs are the most difficult form of literature to read continuously in collections!" As a matter of fact, no less than three hundred and seventy-five entirely unconnected sayings are massed in chapters ten to twenty-two inclusive. These are unit proverbs, the shortest complete form of literary composition, and in Moulton's arrangement constitute the second of the five books into which he separates the collected work which we are considering. Because of their unrelated nature, then, all that is required of disposition on the

printed page is some appropriate separation for the eye.

In the other four books, however, apart from the unit sayings of the same general nature which we find scattered here and there, how shall we discover the other forms of wisdom literature? Suppose we are reading in the fourth chapter of our standard edition: at the sixth verse we come to one of the most universally known passages, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," consider her ways, and be wise." We can see that the end of this composition (whatever name we may finally decide to give it) comes at the eleventh verse with its powerful warning, "So shall you come as a robber, and they want as an armed man." But how immeasurably more helpful and enlightening if these six verses, composing this little masterpiece of concrete practical wisdom be set off in some distinct fashion from the literary units which precede and follow in the same chapter! Suppose, with Moulton, we call it "The Sluggard—A Sonnet," and likewise the preceding five verses, "Suretyship" (My son, if thou art become a surety for thy neighbor, etc.) and the succeeding, "The Sower of Discord—A Pair of Sonnets," then on a sudden three distinct masterpieces leap out from obscurity into the light—and all by the simple devices of typography arranged to reveal structure and dictated by literary common sense!

In this cursory survey we must waive the privilege of discussing the technical and intricate problem of assigning the term *sense* to these forms. What is vital for us is to realize that Proverbs (with the exception of the fourth book as explained) is composed of these separate literary units, little works of wonderful perfection, each constructed in its own way, and happily quite oblivious of those sixteenth century translators who saw them only as texts to be chopped up into verses.

In dimensions the unit proverb is exceeded first by the epigram (I am following Moulton's terminology), which is the organic expansion of this unit.

Weary not thyself to be rich:

Cease from thine own wisdom.

Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not?

For riches certainly make themselves wings,

Like an eagle that flieth toward heaven.

Here the second, third and fifth lines, as indented, represent developments of the first and the fourth, which obviously compose a standard proverb. These epigrams may stand alone or they may form a group on related subjects, generally varied by the presence of proverbs themselves, as not infrequently in the fourth and fifth books. Similarly proverbs may form a little cluster varying about one theme.

Or more extended and elaborate structure is what Moulton terms the *somewhat* which is not as we regard the first four lines, but is distinguished by some form of regularity in developing the rhythm of thought. One of the shortest of these is entitled "Things Stately in Their Going":

There be three things which are stately in their march, Yea, four which are stately in going: The Lion,

Which is mightiest among beasts,

And turneth not away for any;

The Greyhound;

The He-goat also;

And the King when his army is with him.

More exalted as well as longer are the numerous examples all glorifying some aspect of wisdom which predominate in the first book (the first nine chapters). I will quote the shortest among these (3: 21-26):

Wisdom and Security—A Sonnet

My son, let not them depart from thine eyes;

Keep sound wisdom and discretion;

So shall they be life unto thy soul,

And grace to thy neck.

Then shalt thou walk in the way securely;

And the foot shall not stumble.

When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid;

Yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.

Be not afraid of sudden fear.

Neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh:

For the Lord shall be thy confidence,

And shall keep thy foot from being taken.

These are the prevailing forms into which are cast the various and numerous minuscules of this supreme anthology. Other types of literature therein are not so easy to name. A few of these, like the last twenty-two verses, are called acrostics by virtue of the original marking the first word of the divisions with the successive letters of the alphabet. Another exquisitely patriarchal composition (27: 23-27) is named a "Folk Song of Good Husbandry" and should be recalled here:

Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flock,

And look well to thy herds;

For riches are not for ever;

And doth the crown endure unto all generations?

The hay is carried,

And the tender grass sheweth itself,

And the herbs of the mountains are gathered in.

The lambs are for thy clothing,

And the goats are the price of the field;

And there will be goats' milk enough for thy food,

For the food of thy household;

And maintenance for thy maidens.

In these suggestions of the true structure I have naturally not undertaken to discuss the content and significance of these forms of wisdom. That is indeed a boundless subject and no one man could pretend to

possess the wisdom to offer adequate appreciation of them, even if limitless space lay at his command. I have merely indicated in barest outline how we can perceive the collection as unit masterpieces by comprehending first of all their fundamental construction. If common sense seems prosaic and pedestrian an attitude to bring to such perception, I can only say in the words of the well-known pun that this sense is all too uncommon. The same literary method may, of course, be applied to all the books of the Bible in varying degrees. Is it not, however, peculiarly urgent to approach with fundamental literary common sense that book which above all others in the world distills universal wisdom into the common sense of mankind?

P. K.

## The Tanagra Figurine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In those bright days,

So long ago,

In some Ionian isle,

Where snowy pillars gleamed against the sky,

I often wonder, did fair Sappho gaze

And smile,

At your quaint loveliness, and did her eye

Linger upon your slender poise and grace,

And yearn to know

The secret of that calm, untroubled face?

I like to dream

Those days of old,

When, in a jeweled shrine,

Those colors (faded now) glowed soft and warm;

And Sappho's verse reflected all the gleam,

Each line

Catching the peerless symmetry of form,

It's clear, ineffable, preserved so long,

In notes of gold,

Weaving your beauty into shimmering song.

Charlotte F. Babcock.

Reproduced from the Manuscript in the Henry E. Huntington Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Colonial in England

Reproduced from the Manuscript in the Henry E. Huntington Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

The colonial from the Southern Seas it is an inexpressible joy to see the unfolding loveliness of the English spring. Not that the seasonal change is entirely new to him; for though the native trees of his own country have an evergreen habit, the English oak and the chestnut, brought by his grandfathers across the world, bid in breathless beauty in springs of September. Yet, lovely and gracious as these are, they still seem exotics in his own land; and even in an English-modeled settlement like the New Zealand Christchurch, the beauty of English trees in the "sweet o' the year" cannot compare in quality and sweep with that of the Home landscape. Besides this, the colonial who "goes home"—for this is the current phrase—takes with him, too, innumerable associations of English springs: he may have learned from a wistful mother to think of an English lane as one of the loveliest things on earth, and even if he left poetry behind when his schooldays closed, he can still hear echoes of the English poets who have sung of April and May. The glories of the English season are part of his racial heritage; they go with the Englishman to all parts of the world.

To our visitor the actuality is even beyond his expectation. He finds himself just outside a great city, and as far as his eye can see is an expanse of meadow and woodland, clothed in the most exquisite shades of green. He begins to correct at once his idea that England is a vast industrial workshop—an impression produced, not unnaturally, by what he has read of English manufacture and the multiplication of mean streets. He finds that not only is there far more country than town, but that even in the great cities oases of green beauty are far more numerous than he had expected.

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# RADIO

## STATIC NOW SUBDUE BY FORESTERS

### Timber Tract Engineer Keeps Emergency Phone Lines Very Quiet

Static is a word that conjures up sounds of rumbling, crashing, hissing and grinding noises in our radio receiving sets. Therefore, when we are told that the United States Forest Service has invented a static filter or "eliminator" there is flashed across our minds the vision of a future hope, though blasted many times in the past, of a complete riddance of this major factor in radio reception.

However, the static filter invented by R. B. Adams, a telephone engineer with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., was designed for a special purpose of depriving telephone communication of the National Forests of static and other electrical noises with which it is peculiarly afflicted. Subscribers to telephone service in cities and other areas across which a network of telephone lines are flung perhaps have observed the freedom of noises in carrying on conversations. This absence of extraneous noises is due, in part, to the method of installing these communication lines.

Out in the vast wilderness, however, where the United States Forest Service owns and operates approximately 23,000 miles of telephone lines under the adverse conditions of winds, storms and frequent collapses of trees, the system of installation varies from that approved by the big telephone companies—that is, the telephone lines are grounded. Even though a blown-down tree may temporarily sever the telephone wires, the service is interrupted only for a brief period because speedy repairs are possible under the so-called ground circuit system of installation.

The grounded wire, however, in escaping complete wreckage from forces such as a combination of high winds and uprooted trees, is peculiarly exposed to atmospheric electricity and other extraneous noises which mar the clarity of telephonic communication. Static, that bugbear to radio communication, rides upon the network of Forest Service telephone lines with noisy impudence, creating a disturbance resembling the noises produced in frying a big pan of bacon. Conversations may be carried on under such conditions, but the elimination of this disturbing factor, manifestly, very desirable.

The static filter, shown in the photographs reproduced with this article, was designed to accomplish this objective. Without burdening the lay reader with a technical description of this device, suffice it to say that this apparatus, much like static eliminators invented to prove radio reception aims to divorce the signal proper from the extraneous noise and filter or drain off the latter before it reaches the ears of the telephone listener. From surface indications, this static filter partakes of features of a radio receiving set, including such parts as a vacuum tube, rheostat, potentiometer, dry cell batteries, switches, transformers, head telephones, and a net work of connecting wires.

These outward characteristics, together with the purpose for which this apparatus was designed, would seem to merit thorough investigation by radio listeners and especially radio amateurs. The latter, devoted to radio experimentation, may be able to apply this telephone static filter, in a modified form, to the needs of reducing interference from static during the coming summer.

Like all static filters or eliminators, this one is somewhat cumbersome and bulky, perhaps necessarily so. It is already in practical use by the Government guardians of the national forests. Detailed information relating to this filter may be had by addressing inquiries to R. B. Adams, district telephone engineer of the United States Forest Service, Missoula, Mont.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. Pedigo, Erie, Pa.  
Mrs. George S. Peleg, Erie, Pa.  
Jennie M. Sawyer, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Miss Bernice Hatfield, Baltimore, Md.  
Fried C. New, New York City.  
Mabeline Williams, Fayetteville,  
N.C.

Mrs. C. Elmer New, Ithaca, N.Y.  
Hansel Hillerman, Bloomington, Ill.  
W. B. Ensinger, Bloomington, Ill.  
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Field, Pasadena,  
Calif.

Betty Field, Pasadena, Calif.  
Raymond L. Ensinger, Bloomington,

III.

Forest Hillman, Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Peleg, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Nellie Cadet, Wichita, Kan.

Mrs. Estelle S. Schubert, Memphis, Tenn.

Harry Frank Rose, New York City.

Miss Marie Louise Tyson, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. E. C. Gatewood, Rectorstown, Va.

Frank W. White, Washington, D.C.

Bertha G. White, Washington, D.C.

John K. White, Washington, D.C.

Helen A. White, Washington, D.C.

Evelyn M. Schmidt, Rochester, N.Y.

John M. Schmidt, Rochester, N.Y.

Charles C. Schmidt, Rochester, N.Y.

Walter L. Schmidt, Esq., Rochester,

N.Y.

Miss Naomi G. Meyer, Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. Henry J. Meyer, Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Mary K. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Aubrey Marshall, Anderson, S.C.

W. B. Meyer, Rochester, N.Y.

John W. Walker, Dallas, Tex.

James G. Rogers, Toronto, Can.

John P. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.

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W. G. Denny, Pomona, Calif.

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Mrs. Martha Beara, New York City.

Edward P. Shriverick, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Olive L. Barrows, Fort Worth, Tex.

Mary Lord Barrows, Fort Worth, Tex.

Frances M. Carpenter, Schenectady, N.Y.

Mrs. Bertha Bern, Scotia, N.Y.

Maud L. Moore, Portland, Me.

Mrs. Lucy H. Wilson, Haddon Heights, N.J.

Robert Wilson, Haddon Heights, N.J.

Ed Tychsen, Bradford, Ill.

Richard Tychsen, Bradford, Ill.

Mr. Ed Tychsen, Bradford, Ill.

### Government Static Filter

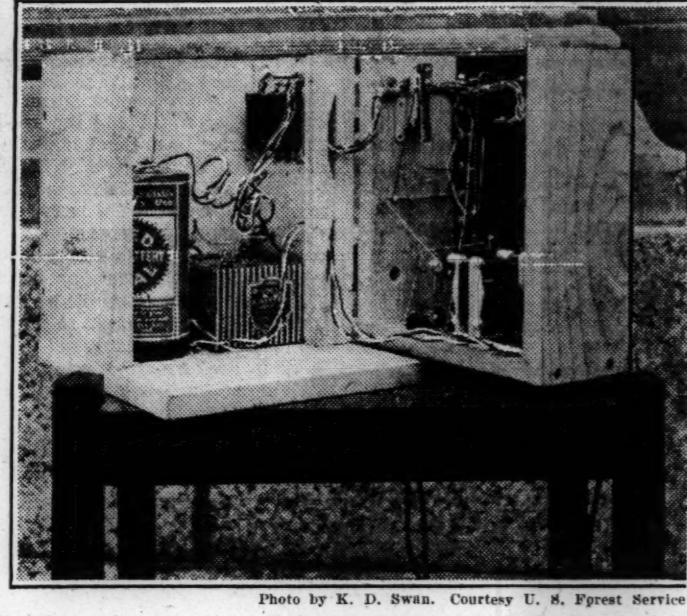


Photo by K. D. Swan. Courtesy U. S. Forest Service  
This Device Uses the Usual Radio Set Parts and is Easily Contained in a Cabinet as Pictured.

### Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 4B

#### Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCJ, Toronto, Ont. (337 Meters)

5 p.m.—Stock quotations. 7:30—The

Up-to-the-Minute program, under

the direction of Broderick and Gil-

bert Watson and his orchestra from Sun-

setside Beach, Toronto.

WCFS, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

5:30 to 10 p.m.—Stock market, grain

market, weather, news items, and unli-

cable static eliminator.

WEAF, Boston, Mass. (556 Meters)

5 to 10 p.m.—Keith's radio review,

news of the day, sports.

United States Army Band from Wash-

ington, D. C., and the Washington Sym-

phony Orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)

5 p.m.—Stock market, baseball review,

news of the day, and baseball scores.

Big Brother Club from New York

City.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)

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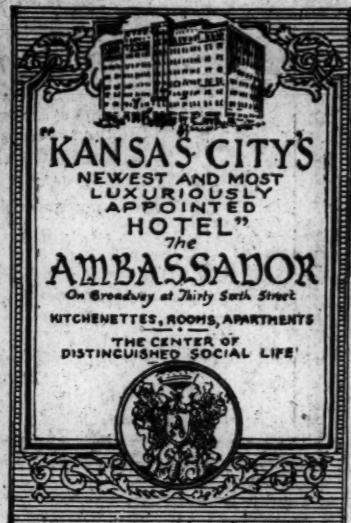
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Kitchensette Apartment Hotel with every convenience, within easy reach of business, social and shopping centers. Suites of one, two, three and four bedrooms, all well appointed and reasonable. Under direct management of L. J. BAER & COMPANY, Realtors Grand Avenue Apartments, Kansas City, Mo.

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**HOTEL MAIN**

Newly Decorated Throughout  
Walking Distance to Shopping District and Union Station

Rates \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

1427½ Main Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**NEW YORK CITY**

**HOTEL ST. JAMES**

100-13 West 45th Street, Times Square

An Hotel of quiet dignity, having a unique combination of appointments of a well-conditioned hotel.

Much favored by women traveling without escort.

Rate and booklet on application

W. JOHNSON QUINN

**RALEIGH HALL**

106 W. 47th St., New York  
In heart of uptown business and amusement center. All rooms with bath.....\$12.50 up  
Single rooms, with bath.....\$12.50 up  
Small suites, with bath.....\$14.00 up  
Large suites, with bath.....\$22.50 up  
Full hotel service. Restaurant in building. PHONE SUQUEHANNA-0780

**71st St. Apartment Hotel**

31 West 71st Street, New York

Half block from Central Park. Modern 24-story fireproof building, fully equipped, newly decorated light and airy rooms.

Single rooms, with bath.....\$12.50 up

Small suites, with bath.....\$14.00 up

Large suites, with bath.....\$22.50 up

Full hotel service. Restaurant in building. PHONE SUQUEHANNA-0780

**NEW YORK STATE**

**HIGBY CAMP**

BIG MOOSE, N. Y.

In the Adirondacks

An Ideal Family Resort, with All Modern Equipment

Address: ROY C. HIGBY, Mgr.

**ALEXANDRIA BAY**

Pleasant View

Rooms With Board

When at the Thousand Islands stop at Pleasant View. Good home cooking. Garage. Free Ferry from James Street. FREDD KNIGHT, Prop.

**NEW JERSEY**

**NEW MONTEREY**

NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Pride of the North Jersey Coast

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN

A modern, delightful Boardwalk hotel, accommodating 500 particular guests. American plan.

Spacious verandas. Sea baths. Golf. A la carte grill.

Sherman Dennis, Manager

42 Fifth Avenue

COLUMBIA 020

Rooms arranged as THE PRINCESS MARTHA

St. Petersburg, Florida and

BATCHELOR'S ROW

Ashville, N. C.

**Devonport Inn**

Asbury Park, New Jersey

EUROPEAN HOTEL

OCHEMACK

Hot and cold running water; high-class cafeteria adjoining under same management. A. E. WAHL

**Hotel Aberdeen**

Under New Management

Ocean Block, Third Avenue

Capacity 150. Asbury Park, N. J.

Facing Sunsets Park. Phone Asbury 1218

Convenient to No. Asbury R. R. Station

W. J. WALSH

Formerly the Belmont, Belmar, N. J.

**CROMWELL**

WILDEWOOD, N. J.

26th and Atlantic Ave.; near beach; outside rooms, running water;

telephone, cable.

"ONLY 9 MINUTES FROM PHILADELPHIA SEQUITENTIAL EXPOSITION"

Booklet—E. M. and E. E. HOUSTON

Elberon and Iroquois

Tennessee and Pacific Avn.

Near Boardwalk. Running water in every room. Cuisine unexcelled.

R. B. LUDY, M. D., Owner and Prop.

**ATLANTIC CITY**

"Atlantic City's Best Moderate Price Hotels"

**ELBERON and IROQUIS**

Ocean End So.

Carolina Ave.

Near Boardwalk. Running water in

every room. Cuisine unexcelled.

R. B. LUDY, M. D., Owner and Prop.

**ROANOKE, VA.**

ROBERT R. MYERS, Pres.

M. B. MOODY, Secy. Mgr.

300 Rooms. 300 Baths. Rates \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

**To Our Readers**

Hotel proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

R. B. LUDY, M. D., Owner and Prop.

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ROBERT R. MYERS, Pres.

M. B. MOODY, Secy. Mgr.

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ROBERT R. MYERS, Pres.

M. B. MOODY, Secy. Mgr.

# STEEL MAKES NEW RECORD HIGH PRICE

Stock Market Is Generally Strong With Gains Well Distributed

**NEW YORK.** June 29 (AP)—Stock prices headed upward as trading was resumed today, but initial gains were only fractionally.

A moderate demand continued for the rail shares with Kansas City Southern particularly favored because of reports that plans were being formulated for the Locomotive merger in the southwest.

United States Steel, Baldwin and General Motors were slightly higher, but Hudson, Packard and the Oldsmobile Corp. were again under pressure.

The early trading failed to develop any striking features although steady bidding for representative industrials held up the market.

Reports of additional railroad buying stimulated interest in the equipment shares, which followed the leadership of Baldwin. Following a rise of 1% points in General Motors, du Pont moved up 3% and gains of 1 to 2% points were recorded by the General Electric, American Smelting Mack Trucks, Pathé and Onyx Hotels preferred. Rubber issues were heavy.

## Steel Stocks Strong

Atlantic Coast Line joined the advance in the rails which proceeded at a rate of 1% to 2%.

Foreign exchanges were irregular.

Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.86 7-16, but French and Belgian francs opened about 3 points lower.

Bullish enthusiasm was aroused later by a rise of 1% points in United States Steel to a record high price of 140.

Other steel shares followed suit, with buying influenced by reports that pig iron sales were the largest since 1924. Sloss-Sheffield rallied 5 points, and gains of 1 to 3 points were recorded by U.S. Steel, Gulf States, Ludlum, Otis Steel preferred and Sloss-Sheffield preferred.

Meanwhile United States Cast Iron Pipe spurred up six points and du Pont extended its gain to 4%.

The improvement took place in the face of a 5 per cent renewal rate for call money, the highest since April 13.

## Bond Market Narrow

The heavy calling of bank loans and consequent stringing of money conditions retarded trading activity in the bond market today, with issues fluctuated within narrow limits. Buying interest centered mainly in the foreign group, although some of the convertible corporation issues followed the upward trend.

French obligations were strengthened by reports that the Government hoped to stabilize the franc with credits from the Federal Reserve Banks and the Bank of England. Rheinbelle 7s and Saarland Public Works 7s were among the most active of the German issues, and Polish 6s continued their advance.

The possibility of early merger developments affecting the Skelly Oil Company kept interest alive in its 6½ per cent bonds, which advanced to within a fraction of the year's high level. Other industrials were steady but unchanged.

Light & Trapage 5s and several other utilities lost ground.

## WHEAT PRICES UP AFTER EARLY DROP

**CHICAGO.** June 29 (AP)—Owing largely to adverse crop reports concerning the domestic spring wheat outlook, wheat values quickly turned upward today after initial declines. Lower quotations at Liverpool had much to do with depressing wheat prices at the start.

Opening unchanged to 7¢ off, wheat underwent a material setback all around, but then scored sharp gains. Corn and wheat followed wheat, corn starting 1½¢ off, and receding after a reaction that ensued. Provisions were weak.

Notwithstanding a tendency to keep close watch for signs of trouble in the north west regarding spring wheat, the rapid harvesting of the winter crop season continued to act as a weight on prices. However, receipts of new wheat in southwestern markets today were considerably above yesterday's huge totals, although the city, today with arrivals of 401 cars, had more than double as much loads on the corresponding day last year.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, July 13/14; Sept. 13/14; Dec. 13/14; corn, July 6/9; Sept. 5/6; Dec. 7/6; oats, July 27/32; Sept. 32; Dec. 41/2.

## DIVIDENDS

Holly Sugar Corporation declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 1.

American can declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 16, to stock of record July 31.

The Water Oil declared the regular 1½ per cent dividend on preferred, the regular quarterly preferred dividend, payable Aug. 16 to stock of record July 31.

Pigot Sound & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the prior preference stock, a share on the preferred stock, both payable July 15, to stock of record July 30.

International Nickel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 31.

The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on new 25¢ par common, and on old 25¢ par common, payable July 15, to stock of record July 31.

Aetna Railroad declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent common dividend payable Sept. 14 to stock of record July 31.

Illinois Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and the regular semi-annual 3 per cent on the preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record July 31.

Chemical Dry Goods Company declared the regular quarterly \$1 dividend on the common, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 15.

The New England Utility Offering Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12¢ each on the common and the regular 3 per cent preferred, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 1.

Credit Alliance Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 12¢ each on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, all payable July 15, to stock of record July 1.

Aetna Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12¢ each on the common and the regular 3 per cent preferred, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 1.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London, June 29.—Consols for money for £100, 5% Consols 13½%, and Bank Mines 2½%. Money 1½%; Rent discount rates, short bills 4½%; per cent; three months bills 4½%; per cent.

NATIONAL SHEAWMUT BANK

National Sheawmuth Bank is opening a branch office today at the corner of Franklin and State streets, which makes the seventh branch in the bank.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1926

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales High Low Last Sales High Low Last

900 Air Reduc. 116 116 115½ 600 NY Air Br 42½ 42½ 42½

200 Alum Rub 116 116 115½ 600 NY Air Br 42½ 42½ 42½

900 Alfed Ch 123½ 123½ 123½ 500 NY Air Br 41½ 41½ 41½

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100 Am Bee S. 23½ 23½ 23½ 1100 NY Harlem 130½ 130½ 130½

400 Am Can. 52½ 52½ 52½ 1100 NY Ry Ct 300 300 300

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## WASHINGTON IS DOUBLE WINNER

Captures Varsity and Junior Races on Poughkeepsie —Columbia Scores

### INTERCOLLEGiate ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA RESULTS OF 1926

VARSITY RACE (Four Miles)		
No.	Crew	Time
1—Washington	19m. 28s.	
2—Navy	19m. 29s.	
3—Syracuse	19m. 54s.	
4—Columbia	20m. 51s.	
5—California	20m. 62s.	
6—Wisconsin	20m. 75s.	
7—Cornell	20m. 78s.	
8—Pennsylvania	20m. 88s.	
9—Yankee	20m. 98s.	
10—PENN. R. & C.	20m. 104s.	
11—Cornell	20m. 104s.	
12—Cornell	20m. 12s.	
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## City Headings

## CONNECTICUT

## New Haven

## The Edw. MALLEY &amp; Co.

## The Girls' Shop

## DISPLAYS

## New Frocks

## For Play Wear,

## For Dress Wear,

## For Everywhere

## From the clever little "Butterfly" prints to the tomboy to the youthful smart frocks for Graduation Day—our selection is wide, new and unusual.

## For Miss 6 to 14

## Wilcox's

## Pier Restaurant

A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders

For Reservations phone West 208 (New Haven Exchange)

SAVIN ROCK WEST HAVEN, CONN.

The H. M. BULLARD CO.

91-97 Orange Street

FURNITURE

RUGS—DRAPERY

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Lynn

## Cantilever Shoes

Mean real comfort and style, all with the quality and famous flexible arch that has made these shoes so well liked everywhere. \$10 and \$12.50.

## Goddard Bros.

76-88 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

## COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall Incorporated 8 Central Square

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147 Pleasant St.

Telephone 0841-W Malden

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## STAR GROCERY, Inc.

Choice Meats and Groceries

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## KINCAIDES Home of Good Furniture

Everything for the Home—PIANOS RADIOS, VICTROLAS, RUGS BEDDING, RANGES

1195 Hancock St. Tel. Granit 1200

## TALBOT-QUINCY, Inc.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers

351 Hancock Street

## Watertown

## Furniture

Rugs and Bedding

at

## McLEAN'S

"The Friendly Store"

70 Main Street, Watertown N. Y. 1114

Prompt Free Delivery Anywhere

Other stores in Somerville, Lynn, Beverly

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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"A lot means a home  
A home means a lot."

## BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

## NEWTON—FARLOW HILL

Twelve rooms, sun room, 50,000 feet of land, shade trees, fruit trees and flowers, wonderful place for children; price \$30,000; owner going to California. Box C-287. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1926

## EDITORIALS

France and Italy seem to have put a serious check to the progress of the conference for the limitation of armaments. By rejecting the method of comparison of naval strength accepted by the chief naval powers, they make intelligent consideration of limitation almost impossible. The whole question of what constitutes armament seems to be approached by the French with singular indifference to common sense.

If one were reasoning without any real purpose, it would not be difficult to sustain the theory that the armaments of a country consist not merely in the number of soldiers, not merely in the stocks of munitions, but in its geographical situation, its economic strength and its financial resources. These are only a few of the things which the French have cited as making for strength or weakness, and they have demanded that they shall be taken into consideration. It is pleasant enough to argue in this manner provided the issues are not serious; but it has become evident that if the question is complicated and if all kinds of material and historical and other considerations are allowed to be brought into the problem there cannot be any reduction of armaments.

One is quickly lost in a labyrinth of speculation. The United States on this kind of showing might be paradoxically held to constitute the most militarist nation in the world, for Northern America is, by reason of its geographical position, almost impregnable and undoubtedly the United States is, industrially, commercially, and monetarily, ahead of all rivals. Yet the conclusion thus reached would be absurd. Moreover, it would not be difficult to argue that a nation which is bankrupt should, according to this thesis, therefore spend more money than any other country on its army; and a nation which is short of man-power for the working of its factories and is thus industrially feeble, should employ such man-power as it has for military duties!

The truth is that the French are as a people often far too prone to push logic to extremes and to seek purely verbal victories. Once a discussion of this sort is opened it is possible to introduce the most ridiculous factors. It might be shown, for example, that one country is afflicted with fog which would render an attack by air less likely and it therefore has no need of air forces for its defense. It might be shown, on the contrary, that another country enjoys clear skies and therefore is entitled to keep a greater air fleet to repel a possible invader. It might be demonstrated that because a country produces better pigs than its neighbors it is more liable to aggression, since the invader could live on the land as he proceeded. There is positively no end to the debates that might be started, and in the meantime all efforts toward the reduction of the standing army, whether conscript or professional, would be thwarted.

Doubtless some regard must be paid to the susceptibility of a country to attack, but it is surely better to reduce these matters to their simplest form. Indeed, if one looks at the conformation of France with its natural frontiers, it would seem to furnish an argument against the large French army. The only real argument that France can put forward for keeping a large army is that it is underpopulated, but surely it is extraordinarily ironical that the smaller the national population, the greater is the army it requires!

Obviously in the long run what Europe in general demands is a feeling of security, and disarmament should automatically follow that feeling of security. It is to be hoped, in the first place, that such a sense of confidence will develop, and in the second place, that overingenious reasoning will be gradually abandoned.

It was once said to be a quite common practice of medical men to prescribe for those of their patients who were able to afford such a luxury, a long sea voyage. Those thus advised seemed sometimes to regard this friendly counsel as the emanation of wisdom and unquestionable perspicacity. One

able to follow such directions could hardly imagine a pleasanter regimen. The guess is, actual knowledge of the facts being lacking, that in nine cases out of ten the remedy worked perfectly, albeit there remained, as might have been expected, the possibility of a relapse.

Now, it seems, a rather distinguished business diagnostician, Sir Charles Higham, has taken a leaf from the book of the medical doctors and has recommended to the directors and leaders of British industrial and commercial firms a six weeks' ocean trip and sojourn in the United States. In his analysis of business conditions in his country he does not appear to have discovered anything constitutionally wrong. He simply is convinced that there is needed what he describes as the re-energizing and electrifying influence which might be obtained by close contact with American industry in its home environment. "If the directors of about 500 leading British firms who are grumbling about trade," he says, "would get together, board an Atlantic liner, and spend six weeks in the United States, they would come back re-energized and electrified."

Sir Charles recently returned to England after a visit to America. It is significant that he has seen fit to reassure his countrymen that they have nothing to fear from the quality of American manufacturers. He finds only that the American competitors have learned something about selling which it would pay the English business men to adopt. He discovers also, it appears, that there never was a time when the products of English mills and factories were more popular than they now are with American buyers. He says America is willing to pay half as much again for a British article as she is for

### Business Doctor Prescribes a Sea Voyage

Muddling the Disarmament Problem

an American article. In passing, it may be noted that there is a hint in this statement which should not be overlooked by ambitious American manufacturers. Is the reason for this preference merely sentimental, or is it based upon some actual superiority of the products of English factories?

The visitor, during his stay in the United States, evidently did not devote all his time and study to business. He found opportunity, it is judged, for observation along other interesting lines. "No race in the world is so hospitable as the Americans," he says. "My impression of the United States was that she is more prosperous than ever. I think the people as a whole are better dressed than they have ever been, especially the children." More than casually, it would seem, he observed social and industrial reactions from prohibition. This is a subject which demands the attention of every industrialist and business man in England, as well as in the United States. His conclusion is that the "wets are growing more aggressive," which is merely stating a fact. "But, on the other hand," he finds, "the middle West, which largely swings elections, finds that prohibition pays, as, in my judgment, it undoubtedly will in the United States when it comes naturally."

In these brief but illuminating statements this observing commercial, or uncommercial, traveler, as he may choose to regard himself, has supplied to his friends at home two subjects which demand serious consideration. He has not said that conditions in his own country can never be improved until there has been realized that tremendous social overturning which has taken place in the United States. But he quite frankly declares that America has something which Great Britain lacks. He assures his friends that "America has never before been so pro-British." So it must be admitted that unfair competition and rivalry are not the cause of the depression complained of. Possibly the way through which this needed fortification of business and industry may be realized is in a still closer social co-operation than has heretofore been thought possible.

The re-enactment, in picturesque dramatic form, a half-century

The Little Big Horn Reunion

mentaries the change which has taken place in the relationship of the whites and their traditional foes within the recollection of many who retain a vivid picture of that historic battle. Grizzled white men and stern-faced reds who were in the prime of their youth or young manhood at the time, returned to the scene to participate as actors in the sham battle staged on the semicentennial anniversary. Their cheerful participation in the drama testifies to the sincerity of their assertion that the hatreds and acrimonies engendered at the time and kept alive for years thereafter have been forgotten.

It should not be imagined, as one considers the processes and results of this change of thought and attitude, that the whites have been the only ones who have been able to forgive and forget. Indian survivors of that terrible conflict, as well as Indian men and women who have some knowledge of the events which led up to it, disclaim the charge that it was, as has so often been stated, an "Indian massacre." They have found, perhaps, a satisfying justification for the participation by their warriors in the battle in the claim that they were fighting in defense of themselves and their allied tribes. It was, as they insist, their last stand against what they had been compelled to regard as an aggressive invading foe.

Historians of that period were not persuaded to regard the event as one in which more than a single superior right was being asserted. That, of course, was the right of the white man as opposed to the so-called spurious claim of the Indians that they were entitled to continue in the enjoyment of privileges which they believed had been bestowed upon them by inheritance. They and their forbears had been pushed westward across the great plains, compelled to yield, by persuasion or by force, one after another of their territorial possessions. They had seen their natural sources of food and clothing gradually destroyed, their lands occupied by others, and their chiefs and braves overpowered by a superior force. It is not to be wondered at that they could not, even as late as 1876, a century after the adoption of America's Declaration of Independence, realize that their own subjugation was an inevitable accompaniment of the advance of what the white man termed civilization. Perhaps they had not gained a correct concept of the meaning of "independence" and "liberty" and of what have been defined as the inalienable rights of free peoples.

It should not be the boast of civilization that it had not, up to that day, at least, found a better way than through the pathway blazed by the sword and rifle, to advance. There are hopeful indications that since that time, and more particularly within the last decade, the realization has been gained that there is a better way. The American Indian, it may be agreed, is no more amenable, naturally, to the processes of civilization today than he was a half-century ago. He had not progressed far along the road which his white brethren had decided he should travel when he was penalized because of his shortcomings. But this, it has been conclusively shown in recent years, was because he knew nothing of that way. He was the product of a cruder civilization that existed upon American soil centuries before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. He was happy and contented, because he was satisfied.

Probably those Indians who have just taken part in the reunion and in the re-enactment of the Little Big Horn battle would not, if the choice were to be left to them, revert or relapse into the condition of their forbears. They are happy now that the better way has been found. But it may be that both they and those who greeted them on the historic battle field paused there to ponder in an endeavor to answer for

themselves the persistent query of the ages as to whether the results achieved through suffering and sacrifice might not have been realized through a clearer appreciation of that common right which is the basis of true brotherhood.

In the American anti-prohibitionist press little mention has been made of two interesting facts in relation to current news of Swedish origin:

### The Swedish Prohibitionists in Power

change in government, with the result that the leading group now in executive authority, the Popular Party, favors prohibition.

For obvious reasons, the Crown Prince has declined to discuss the liquor question, as being a political subject both in the United States and his own country, but upon his arrival in New York he confirmed the previously published fact that he personally does not use liquor in any form. Nor has he changed that practice while the guest of the society people in the eastern states. What effect this attitude has had on the social entertainments held in his honor it is easy to surmise.

Of corresponding significance is the recent emergence, for the first time, of the Swedish Prohibitionist Party as the chief support of the Government. Being without a majority in the two chambers of the Riksdag, it cannot, of course, make prohibition effective by immediate legislation, but the moral influence of the leading executive positions in the hands of prohibitionists must have its effect. For a number of years the new Premier, Carl Gustaf Ekman, has been the leader of the Swedish Good Templars, and since the days of Hjalmar Branting has been the outstanding personality in the Swedish Legislature.

The mere existence of a prohibition party in Sweden proves that as yet there has been no final solution of the liquor problem, and those who believe that either a system of restricted sales under government control, or the legalization of wine and beer, will end all troubles originating with alcohol had better observe the example of Sweden. There the Government has a monopoly on the entire liquor business, saloons have been abolished, wine is sold in the government stores, the workingmen have their beer, and yet the party favoring total prohibition succeeds to the highest government posts. Evidently there is something wrong with the "light wines and beer" and the "government control" pictures.

In brief, the thesis of the Swedish prohibitionists is that not only does the Government sale of alcohol legalize the liquor traffic, but also it aids it in becoming more firmly rooted in the social customs of the country; that instead of making alcohol a social outcast, it hallows it with official sanction and prestige. While a private business it was more or less on the defensive, whereas now it enjoys support and protection in the highest quarters. And since the final solution to the problem must be the training of individual self-control, according to the example set by the Crown Prince, this becomes all the harder when the Government itself gives its authority to the sales.

Four years ago there was a public vote in Sweden on prohibition, and the outcome was 49 per cent for and 51 per cent against. The big cities voted wet and the country districts dry. Had more of the women in the provincial districts gone to the polls and voted in the same proportion as those who did, prohibition would have won. As it is, prohibition is still a live issue.

### Editorial Notes

Not very long ago the cry was for iodine in the drinking water to prevent a certain rather prevalent physical disorder. So emphatically was the doctrine that the absence of iodine caused the trouble preached, that actually in some localities this chemical was deliberately poured into water streams that otherwise were claimed to be without an equal for purity within a radius of many miles. And now, as is but natural, there has come a change of thought. In the column entitled, "How to Keep Well," published daily as a syndicated story throughout the United States by a doctor whose opinion is looked upon by many as quite authoritative, was printed recently an article under the caption, "Too Much Iodine." This stated in part that some reaction against the general use of iodine as a preventive of the disorder in question is developing, and that the daily loss of iodine by the human body being very small, "the daily intake necessary to overcome that loss is readily exceeded." The writer said further that in the effort to escape the danger of the condition under discussion, "we occasionally take too much iodine, thus jumping from the frying pan into the fire." One more medical superstition is apparently heading rapidly for the discard.

The Times, of London, published recently a letter under the caption, "Contentment. Lessons From a Humble Home," and certainly none could read it without gaining something that would benefit. Its writer, signing himself "Tynesider," stated that "there were ten of us altogether, including father and mother and eight brothers," and that during the fifty years of his parents' wedded life, his father's wages "never exceeded £4 a week." And yet though "we lived in a humble home," "it was the next best place to heaven." The secret of that family's welfare was contained, perhaps, in another paragraph:

He knew, of course, that in the outside world there was wealth and luxury, but we did not envy the possessors of these things. In our hearts we felt that if we persistently did our duty success was bound to come to us. And it did. All the family have done well.

Further on he says, "These simple facts are related to show how happy and contented lives can be lived on a slender income. We envied nobody." And his advice to all and sundry is worth pondering: "What we require is a sturdy independence, a contempt for slackness, and a determination to do the best we can for ourselves, our families, and the state."

### The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The interest of political circles for the last week or two, since the coal strike distracted people's thoughts from Parliament, has been mainly occupied with the quarrel between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. At one time it looked like the beginning of the end of the historic Liberal Party. But the party has refused to be split because its leaders have quarreled, and it looks now as if the whole threatening affair would prove to have been a storm in a teacup.

The origin of the quarrel, of course, dates back long before the general strike. It is to be found in the action of Mr. Lloyd George in agreeing with the Conservative leader, Mr. Bonar Law, to break up the old Coalition Government in 1916 and to form a vigorous wartime ministry by expelling Mr. Asquith and most of his fellow Liberal colleagues from office. Though the country regarded the change as necessary to win the war, the old ministers naturally did not take the same view.

That action might have been forgiven easily enough.

The old Liberals, however, were given a much more solid ground for grievance when, after the war was over, Mr. Lloyd George held an election in association with the Conservatives which resulted in the practical extermination of the Liberal Party from Parliament altogether. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, had not only split the Liberals; he had fought and almost destroyed them in 1916 in alliance with their old enemies, the Conservative Party.

This was certainly a pretty formidable arraignment of Mr. Lloyd George as a Liberal, an arraignment all the more formidable because of certain aspects of his policy in office of a distinctly illiberal kind, notably the "Black and Tans" in Ireland and some features in his foreign policy. When, therefore, Mr. Baldwin and other Conservative leaders decided in 1922 that Mr. Lloyd George was likely to do for the Conservatives what he had already done for the Liberals—split them in two—and, in consequence, break up the coalition between their party and the National Liberals, Mr. Lloyd George did not receive much of a welcome from his old associates.

Mr. Baldwin, however, by precipitating an election in the autumn of 1923 on the issue of protection versus free trade, played straight into Mr. Lloyd George's hands. It was the historic battle ground between Conservatives and Liberals. Mr. Lloyd George rushed into battle as the champion of free trade, and the Liberal ranks were reunited once more in the heat of an election in which they came back to Parliament with nearly 150 seats.

But behind the scenes the party was not so united as it seemed on the surface. The old Liberals were still very suspicious of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George kept the control of the National Liberal war chest in his own hands and did not pool his resources with those of the officially reunited party. Still the party seemed fairly satisfied until the fall of the Labor Ministry and the defeat of Mr. Asquith at the polls with his subsequent withdrawal to the House of Lords raised difficulties about the leadership.

It was, in the opinion of the Liberal stalwarts, one thing to readmit the prodigal son to the fold. It was quite another to make him the leader of the party. However, this difficulty was composed by making Lord Oxford, as Mr. Asquith then became, the leader of the party and Mr. Lloyd George a purely sessional leader in the Commons, though there were certain Liberals who would not even admit the latter's leadership there.

Even so, the situation inside the party was not an entirely happy one. Mr. Lloyd George was inevitably an extremely uncomfortable bedfellow. He had been Prime Minister for five years, perhaps the most powerful dictator the country had ever had. He was immensely energetic and popular, but he was also a man who could resuscitate it in the future. And so it looks as if the Liberal Party will go on very much as before. Mr. Lloyd George for the present will not be summoned to the meetings of Lord Asquith's "shadow Cabinet," but he will continue to lead the majority of the Liberal forces in the House of Commons and will speak on Liberal platforms in the country. At the next crisis the feud between the leaders will probably be healed. But whether that means that the Liberal Party will survive another general election is quite another story.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS  
On July 14 France holds high festivity. It is the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Until the last few years military demonstrations have been the chief feature of the day. Recently the French seem to have been losing their taste for these military demonstrations, and this year, without any excuse at all, the main review is to be abandoned. There is to be substituted for it, it is true, a much smaller rally at the Arc de Triomphe—a mere shadow of the former pomp and glory. Perhaps it would be wrong to draw too far-reaching deductions, but the change cannot be dismissed as unimportant.

Everybody who has visited Paris must have been struck by the street singers. They have enjoyed the greatest freedom. Even on the busiest boulevards you will suddenly come upon a group of musicians at a street corner surrounded by a little crowd. Accompanied by portable pianos and violins, they sing the popular songs of the day. In the more residential districts a guitarist and a chanteuse take up their post before the windows of houses and often enter the courtyards to give their concerts. It is a pleasant enough custom and serves to remind one of less strenuous days. Therefore, it is with some regret that one learns that they are to be subjected in the future to rigorous legal restrictions. M. Morain, the prefect of police, has decided that singers and musicians shall only be allowed to perform if they are provided with a police permit, and then only on legal holidays and at fairs. The permit will only be granted to French citizens. They will be obliged to submit their songs to the authorities for approval. Doubtless there is room for a censorship in this respect, though in general it is recognized that the songs are harmless, being for the most part naive and sentimental. Once upon a time the Paris street song was a medium for the lampooning of politicians and highly placed persons, but the practice has fallen into disuse and there can be little objection on this score.

At a public sale of manuscripts last week as much as 740 francs was paid for a manuscript by Paul Valéry, the poet, who was recently elected a member of the Académie Française. It is not surprising that manuscripts of old-time celebrities such as Barbey d'Aurevilly, Théophile Gautier, Victor Hugo, Malherbe and Baudelaire, should fetch high prices, but it is only in recent years that living writers have placed a commercial value on their manuscripts. In this connection it may be interesting to note that one poet who has a vogue but who shall be nameless does not hesitate to copy and recopy each poem which he produces and to sell the copies to his admirers. There is perhaps no good reason why one should protest against this method of making a little money in an undepressed profession, though it must be confessed that one is somewhat shocked at the idea of a poet having to rewrite his verses to sell them to collectors.

In these days of dear living one experiences a tinge of regret in reading the account books which have been published by M. Yves de Constant of his great-grandfather, who flourished about the middle of last century. We learn that he paid his housemaid 12 francs and his cook 15 francs a month (at present rates the cook receives less than half a dollar). His shoes, which were made to measure, cost him 10 francs and his gloves two francs. When he lived alone he took a room in a hotel in the Place Vendôme, today the center of fashionable Paris, for which he was charged two francs a day. A stall at the Opéra cost him four francs. A dinner could be had for a few centimes more than one franc. He used to buy partridges at six francs each, while a turkey ran as high as fifty sous. His clothes were restocked in Périgueux, paying thirty-four francs for a calf and four francs for a lamb. The agricultural laborers lived on wages ranging from twelve to fifteen sous a day. When one remembers that a loaf of bread today costs forty-five sous (or two francs twenty-five), one can only smile at the price.

I doubt whether the habit of showing off wealth is one by which any nation has achieved or deserved a lasting peace. I think, further, that a great Nation like the United States, with an enormous potential military capacity and 3000 miles of ocean between it and any possible enemy, can afford to be magnanimous, to show that it at least is not afraid, and to go a little further than the rest toward disarmament. Above all, I believe that the way to find peace is to seek it, especially through co-operation with the other nations of the world, in all the ways that may be open, and through cultivating good will toward other peoples. The real enemy is often nearer than is generally believed.

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getic, full of new ideas, highly unorthodox in his methods, incapable of fitting himself into the creeds of any party. He was continually suspected of flirting now with the Conservatives for the restoration of the old-time coalition, now with Labor for a new radical combination.

Then came the general strike. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly came badly out of the crisis. He denounced the strike mildly, but did little to help to defeat it. He evidently thought that it was going to be a long business and identified himself with the advocates of compromise. He clearly cast himself and his party for the rôle of peacemakers. Then suddenly the strike collapsed and the Government prestige rose to the skies. There was no peace-making to be done.

Mr. Lloyd George's political fortunes were probably lower at the end of the general strike than they had ever been. Instead of being the *deus ex machina* to save the country, it looked as if he had completely misread the situation and had been maneuvering for his own personal position in a national emergency. Fortunately for him, Lord Oxford and the group of old Liberal leaders took a step which almost completely rehabilitated him, so far as his party was concerned.

During the strike Mr. Lloyd George had absented himself from a meeting of the Liberal "shadow Cabinet" because he dissented from the whole-hearted support which the Liberal leaders had given to the Government in resisting the attempt of the trades unions to obtain terms for the miners by a holdup of the national services of supply. This action, taken at